

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>						
1873.						
CHITTAGONG DIV.	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	Sept. 6th	2.86	Heavy showers on the 1st and slight falls of rain on the 5th and 6th. The weather has been seasonable.	The aus paddy crop is yet being gathered. The aman paddy and cotton crops are in flowers. Pumpkins are brought for sale in abundance. The prospects of all the crops are generally good throughout the district.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 6th	1.39	Light rain, weather cloudy and very warm, with breaks of sunshine.	Fair.	
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	" 16th*	0.13	Weather still very hot and close.	Rain much wanted for the crops, which are dying for want of it; with a good fall now much of the rice would be saved and land could be prepared for rubees crops.	Cholera fast dying out, and the health of the district generally good.
	29 Gya	" 13th	1.19	In the early part of the week the weather was dry and close, towards the latter end some rain has fallen and easterly wind prevailing. More rain anticipated.	Bhadoi crops are being harvested; the little rain that has fallen has done much good to the paddy, but more rain is wanted.	
	30 Shahabad	" 13th	1.35	Hot during the week, heavy rain fell on the evening and night of the 12th. Rain in the sub-divisions of Bhabhooh and Buxar. Cloudy and threatening at the time of report.	The bhadoi crops saved from rain and inundation are rapidly ripening. Aughani rice promising, but requires more rain.	
	31 Tirhoot	" 13th	0.60	Excessively hot and sometimes cloudy.	Bhadoi crops generally fair; but rain is very much wanted for the dhan crop, even in the lowest land. The indigo second cutting also suffering from the drought. In the north of the district, makai and murwa being slightly damaged by the inundation of the river Bagmati. Dhan crops are still planted in some parts. More encouraging reports from Madhubani, where 5 inches of rain had fallen.	
	32 Saran	" 13th	0.72	Sultry; prevailing wind east.	Bhadoi harvest has commenced. Less than an average crop is anticipated throughout the district. Manufacture of indigo is going on. The continued want of rain is affecting the crops injuriously.	Cholera on the increase.
	33 Chumparan	" 13th	0.05	Very hot throughout the week; cool and cloudy on the 13th.	The bhadoi crops partially damaged for want of rain. Rain urgently required for the paddy.	Cholera decreasing.
	34 Monghyr	" 13th	0.31	Rain is required	Fair; but rain is wanted for the rice. The bhadoi crop, which is generally good, is being gathered.	
	35 Bhaugulpore	" 16th*	1.52	Heavy rain in Banka sub-division, moderate in the north of the Ganges; strong east wind.	Transplanting of aughani paddy completed in Banka sub-division, reports thence a good area still remains untransplanted in the north of Ganges, and in parts of the sudder sub-division; prospects on the whole improving. More rain necessary.	General health very good everywhere; though fever is prevalent in parts of Mudehpore sub-division.
	36 Purneah	" 13th	2.74	Very hot and sunny	Paddy is still being planted out, but rain is most needed. The bhadoi crop is being cut; only an eight annas crop expected.	

* Telegram of the 16th September received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sulder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1873.				
BRACHULPORE DIV.	87 Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Sept. 13th	1.48	The middle of the week was very hot, with bright sun; on Saturday evening the weather changed, with a good blow. The rain has been general in the middle of the district: at the extreme points, Rajmehal and Jaintara, there has not been enough.	Generally good. The Indian-corn crop from Moheshpore reported magnificent.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack ...	16th*	0.82	Weather generally hot. Little rain except at Jajpore (3.2).	Prospects of crops good. More rain wanted.	Public health good considering the season.
	39 Pooree ...	6th	5.65	Cloudy. Rainfall at Khoorda, 6.05.	Weeding and transplanting were finished in the Pergunnahs Rahang, Purboduai, Pachhinduai, and others. Transplanting is going on in the sarad fields of Serai, Kotrahang, Lembai, and others. Beali crop seems promising in Pergunnahs Rahang, Serai, Kotrahang, and others. The cold weather crops are generally promising. Khoorda sub-division.—Weeding and transplanting of the paddy crops still going on; the late rainfall will greatly benefit the crops. Sugarcane and miscellaneous crops promising.	
	40 Balasore ...	13th	0.82	Rainfall heavy, but partial.	Promising; slight injury from insect; blight reported.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
South-West Frontier Agency.						
	41 Hazareebaugh ...	13th	1.98	The weather has been dry and hot.	The makai crop and murwa very scanty. The rice is now looking very well. Prices are however high.	
	42 Lohardugga ...	13th	2.13	Seasonable; heavy rain all last night.	Very favorable reports have been received of the state and prospects of the crops from all quarters.	
	43 Singbhoom ...	6th	2.56	Greater part of the week hot and close, with alternations of sunshine and cloudy weather.	Generally good. Gora dhan in course of cutting. Goodlee crop has all been cut.	
	44 Maunbhoom ...	13th	1.04	Unfavorable	Rain was beginning to be very much wanted, but some has fallen during Friday night and Saturday morning by which all the crops on the ground will be benefited; but more rain is wanted.	Cholera decreasing.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
	45 Goalparah ...	6th	3.40	The whole week was cloudy and rainy, with occasional sunshine; weather yet hot.	The state of all crops good.	
	46 Kamroop ...	15th†	0.59	Weather clear and cool	Shalee dhan, tea, cotton, and sugarcane crops progressing favorably.	Public health good.
	47 Durrung ...	6th	2.65	Temperature very variable, frequent heavy fogs in the morning, little breeze of variable duration.	Crops suffering from want of rain, but the recent heavy showers will improve them.	Much sickness in the district, with a few cases of cholera.
	48 Nowgong ...	6th	3.45	The weather has been seasonable and there has been a fair fall of rain throughout the district during the week, though not heavy.	The rainfall has been most beneficial for the shalee dhan crop, which will now do well. Tea prospects most favorable.	No new cases of cholera or small pox reported. A few cases of cattle murrain.

* Telegram of the 16th September received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Telegram of the 15th September received on the 16th. Shows the rainfall during the seven days including the 16th.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1873.				
49	Seebsaugor	Sept. 6th	4.15	Heavy showers; average temperature in shade 89°.	The late rain has helped the crops, and rice planting still goes on; but more rain is still required. Tea doing fairly.	
50	Luckimpore	" 6th	1.66	The whole week was hot and sultry, though there were a few heavy showers; there was very little diminution of the heat a short time after. In North Luckimpore weather generally clear and temperature high.	Crops progressing favorably...	A good deal of fever about. Flood subsided very rapidly.
51	Naga Hills	Aug. 30th	0.70	Seasonable ...	The cutting of the joom dhan has been commenced, and an average outturn is expected. The terrai dhan is looking well, but the outturn is likely to be below the average. Cotton crop promises well.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	Sept. 6th	2.24	The season is now on the change. Showers have fallen at intervals, and the general temperature has been lower.	The crops are looking healthy. Rice, Job's tears, and millet are all doing well.	
53	Garro Hills	" 6th	1.22	There has been very little rain during the week. Very hot weather. There was a stiff breeze from the south-east on the evening of the 6th September.	The dhan crop is nearly in. It is early yet to judge of the prospects of the cotton crop.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 16th September 1873.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 24th to 30th Aug. 1873.	Rain from 1st Aug. to 6th Sept. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.	1873.			
HURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.							
	Hurdwan	Hurdwan	1.35	1.39	53.86	6th Sept.		
		Cutwa	0.23	0.72	36.74	ditto.		
		Cutwa	1.10	1.63	43.23	ditto.		
		Bood-Bood	0.39	1.41	43.30	ditto.		
		Raneorunge	1.49	3.38	41.72	ditto.		
	Raneorah	Jehanabad	3.62	2.05	38.43	ditto.		
		Raneorah	1.32	1.19	41.57	ditto.		
		Sooree	1.80	1.00	50.32	ditto.		
		Midnapore	0.97	1.05	40.73	ditto.		
		Tumlook	0.30	5.22	44.54	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Gurbetta	0.98	2.19	45.46	ditto.		
		Contai	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office ... Exc. Engr.'s Office	2.12	6.21	37.65	ditto.	
		Contai		2.43	0.02	41.32	ditto.	
		Hoozhly	Hoozhly	1.27	1.00	36.08	ditto.	
		Howrah	Serampore	1.03	1.84	39.29	ditto.	
	Howrah		2.03	3.15	41.87	ditto.		
	PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
		24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	3.70	3.80	38.03	ditto.	
			Calcutta	1.50	3.00	39.60	ditto.	
Calcutta { Dispensary			2.88	3.52	41.77	ditto.		
Alipore... { Jail			2.28	3.23	40.89	ditto.		
Basseerhaut			1.49	2.88	39.84	ditto.		
Baraset			1.50	2.46	35.53	ditto.		
Diamond Harbour			3.24	6.59	47.17	ditto.		
Barrapore			1.85	5.12	46.26	ditto.		
Satkherah			1.97	2.56	42.82	ditto.		
Barrackpore			1.21	2.58	42.10	ditto.		
Nuddoa		Barrackpore	1.30	3.09	43.36	ditto.		
		Dum-Dum	1.15	1.09	45.38	ditto.		
		Kishinchar	1.81	2.54	37.35	ditto.		
		Bongom	1.55	1.88	47.75	ditto.		
		Meherpore	0.80	1.65	40.83	ditto.		
		Choochunah	1.03	0.77	35.45	ditto.		
		Kooshtea	2.03	1.74	32.79	ditto.		
		Banaghat	1.00	1.67	40.84	ditto.		
		Jessore	2.81	1.00	57.48	ditto.		
		Nurrail	1.90	1.50	53.03	ditto.		
Jessore		Khoolneah	2.58	1.15	39.48	ditto.		
		Jendali	1.31	2.84	50.75	ditto.		
		Bazirhaut	1.35	2.41	40.91	ditto.		
		Macoorah	1.88	2.89	28.79	ditto.		
		Berhanpore	1.74	0.83	26.08	ditto.		
		Ramporehaut	1.07	1.63	25.36	ditto.		
		City Moorshedabad	1.97	1.77	29.42	ditto.		
		Juniapore	2.12	0.05	32.18	ditto.		
		Azimnunge	1.25	2.10	35.96	ditto.		
		Lalgolla	0.16	0.34	41.93	ditto.		
RAJSHAHY.		Dinapore	0.59	1.14	22.28	ditto.		
		Maldah	1.37	1.59	29.88	ditto.		
		Beaulah	0.91	1.13	38.54	ditto.		
		Natore	0.35	0.18	41.78	ditto.		
		Rungpore	Nil.	0.70	40.47	ditto.		
		Bhowanunge	1.94	5.55	73.72	ditto.		
		Titalya	0.37	0.58	34.13	ditto.		
		Bograh	2.14	0.90	38.78	ditto.		
		Pubna	0.40	Not rec.	30.40	30th August		
		Serajunge						
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	57.88	31st July.		
		Darjeeling { Hospital	4.16	3.20	70.16	6th Sept.		
		Julpigoree	1.31	0.94	70.38	ditto.		
		Julpigoree	1.03	3.72	90.42	ditto.		
		Julpigoree	3.73	1.16	60.55	ditto.		
	Cooch Behar Tributary Stations	Bedah	0.60	1.40	100.70	ditto.		
		Buxa	0.16	9.91	103.14	ditto.		
		EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
		Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office	2.12	1.04	56.68	ditto.	
			Dacca { Hospital	2.23	1.30	55.18	ditto.	
Moonshagunge	2.65		2.35	60.90	ditto.			
Manickgunge	2.26		3.83	45.71	ditto.			
Furzedpore	2.53		2.41	42.06	ditto.			
Furzedpore	Goalundo	2.30	2.32	37.96	ditto.			
	Burrianul	2.31	1.09	51.83	ditto.			
	Perozepore	1.64	4.15	51.83	ditto.			
	Madaripore	2.03	2.64	53.73	ditto.			
	Patocakhally	4.65	1.63	75.77	ditto.			
Dacca	Dowlat Khan	4.00	1.85	83.38	ditto.			
	Mymensing	1.24	0.56	57.06	ditto.			
	Jamulpore	0.18	0.75	45.23	ditto.			
	Attah	0.09	1.31	39.95	ditto.			
	Kishoregunge	1.54	2.80	59.68	ditto.			
Sylhet	Sylhet	2.26	4.70	115.84	ditto.			
	Cachar	1.00	Not rec.	81.24	30th August.			
	Hylekandy	1.74	Not rec.	69.44	ditto.			
	Koyah	5.02	2.08	73.53	6th Sept.			
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	1.80	4.20	72.80	ditto.		
		Chittagong { Jail	1.36	3.87	74.41	ditto.		
		Cox's Bazar	1.10	3.66	132.48	ditto.		
		Noakhally	7.94	4.81	101.13	ditto.		
		Comilla	5.91	1.94	68.95	ditto.		
	Tipperah	Brahmanbariah	1.61	1.17	49.99	ditto.		
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	4.40	2.88	61.77	ditto.		
		Hill Tipperah	2.45	1.89	50.15	ditto.		

From 1st February.

Not rec. 17th to 23rd August.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 24th to 30th August 1873.	Rain from 31st Aug. to 6th Sept. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BHAR.			Inches.	Inches.	1873.			
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	0.83	0.22	29.77	6th Sept.		
		Bohar	1.07	0.22	30.42	ditto.		
		Barh	0.03	Not rec.	31.54	30th August.		
		Dinapore... { Jail ... Cantonment	2.00	0.30	33.56	6th Sept.		
	Gya	Dinapore... { Cantonment	1.20	Not rec.	34.05	30th August.		
		Gya	0.53	1.86	33.24	6th Sept.		
		Nowadah	0.90	0.48	33.10	ditto.		
		Arumabad	0.44	0.22	31.37	ditto.		
	Shahabad	Jehanabad	0.61	0.25	37.55	ditto.		
		Arrah	0.40	Nil.	34.72	ditto.		
Masseram		0.81	0.40	33.72	ditto.			
Buxar		0.50	0.25	30.88	ditto.			
PATNA.	Shahabad	Bhuboah	0.43	2.33	36.29	ditto.		
		Mosufferpore	1.37	Not rec.	25.99	30th August.		
		Durbhanga	1.30	ditto	20.38	ditto.		
		Hajeeopore	0.40	ditto	34.04	ditto.		
	Tirhoot	Mudhubani	0.55	ditto	22.02	ditto.		
		Sectamarree	0.50	ditto	32.90	ditto.		
		Tajpore	1.10	0.73	28.56	6th Sept.		
		Ohuprah	1.22	0.32	33.05	ditto.		
	Sarun	Sewan	0.76	0.34	31.40	ditto.		
		Motechhari	0.30	0.42	40.70	ditto.		
Bettiah		0.20	0.30	32.09	ditto.			
Monghyr		3.36	0.43	34.95	ditto.			
BHAUGULPORE.	Monghyr	Hegowserai	1.73	0.21	31.65	ditto.		
		Jamooie	Nil.	1.16	40.76	ditto.		
		Bhaugulpore	0.51	1.63	26.78	ditto.		
		Soopool	0.36	0.87	22.88	ditto.		
	Bhaugulpore	Mudheypoorah	4.05	0.80	32.04	ditto.		
		Banka	0.80	1.98	31.82	ditto.		
		Sanbora	0.93	0.35	25.48	ditto.		
		Purneah	1.27	1.12	33.39	ditto.		
	Purneah	Kishengunge	0.54	0.50	34.70	ditto.		
		Arrarah	3.16	0.37	30.11	ditto.		
Deoghur		1.32	1.51	38.58	ditto.			
Jamtara		1.30	1.50	33.97	ditto.			
Sonthal Pergunnah	Hajmehal	Nil.	1.10	30.00	ditto.	Not recorded 1st June to 5th July		
	Moheshpore	0.98	1.12	22.76	ditto.	From 15th June.		
	Nya-Doomka	1.89	2.54	45.34	ditto.			
	Godda	0.80	1.70	30.33	ditto.			
ORISSA.								
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ... Hospital	2.20	3.90	29.60	ditto.		
		Cuttack	2.65	4.17	33.24	ditto.		
		Jajipore	1.60	1.10	27.61	ditto.		
		Kendrapara	5.00	1.90	47.70	ditto.		
	Pooree	Jucatsingapore	2.40	4.56	32.81	ditto.		
		False Point	4.10	3.13	38.95	ditto.		
		Pooree	2.24	5.30	33.82	ditto.		
		Khurdah	3.62	6.19	41.01	ditto.		
	Balasore	Balasore	3.43	3.07	37.94	ditto.		
		Bhuddruck	1.97	2.65	27.82	ditto.		
Jellasore		3.87	2.84	43.81	ditto.	From 1st April.		
Sorah		2.35	1.72	29.78	ditto.	Ditto.		
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Cuttack Tributary	Chandbally	1.86	2.23	28.43	ditto.	Ditto.	
		Mehala	Sambalpoore	Not rec.	Not rec.	33.90	2nd August.	
		SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
		Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh { Jail ... Dispensary	1.58	2.79	40.41	6th Sept.	
	Hazareebaugh		1.20	2.47	44.73	ditto.		
	Pachumba		2.63	2.16	47.41	ditto.		
	Ranchoe		2.19	3.38	40.48	ditto.		
	Loharduggah	Palasnow	1.80	2.15	36.18	ditto.		
		Chyebassa	0.42	2.39	33.90	ditto.		
		Mounbhoom	0.97	1.08	33.68	ditto.		
Gobindpore		1.30	1.87	41.54	ditto.			
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.								
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Goalparah	Goalparah	0.44	3.88	34.60	ditto.		
		Dihobree	Nil.	3.30	35.67	ditto.		
		Gowhatti	2.00	3.05	45.90	ditto.		
		Burpettah	2.07	2.95	45.05	ditto.		
	Durrung	Tesopore	0.20	Not rec.	37.23	30th August.		
		Mungledye	0.06	ditto	45.05	ditto.		
		Nowgong	1.54	3.44	45.80	6th Sept.		
		Soebmaugor	1.86	Not rec.	61.24	30th August		
	Soebmaugor	Golaghat	2.09	ditto	59.37	ditto.		
		Jorehaut	0.99	ditto	48.45	ditto.		
Naseerah		0.68	ditto	63.67	ditto.			
LUCKHIMPORE.								
LUCKHIMPORE.	Luckhimpore	Debrooghur	0.63	ditto	78.73	ditto.		
		North Luckhimpore	1.36	ditto	83.41	ditto.		
		Buddya	2.08	ditto	71.55	ditto.		
		Samoogoodting	1.31	ditto	83.20	ditto.		
	Naga Hills	Shillong	1.08	ditto	46.87	ditto.		
		Jaowai	0.45	ditto	66.43	ditto.		
		Cherrapunjee	3.37	ditto	270.00	ditto.		
		Tura	0.45	1.22	75.53	6th Sept.		
	Garro Hills	Benares	1.78	3.05	34.14	ditto.		
		Akyab	8.40	9.00	170.90	ditto.		

CALCUTTA,
The 13th September 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 7th to 13th Sept. 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Sept. 7th	10	29.711	29.729	82.0	80.3	93	S by W	...	0.35	S	scuds.
	16	18	29.623	29.640	85.8	81.0	79	S W	...	...	K	
	8th	10	29.733	29.751	87.3	81.7	77	S W	...	...	K	
	16	18	29.649	29.667	89.8	80.6	65	W S W	...	...	C	
	9th	10	29.735	29.753	88.8	81.7	79	W by N	...	...	C	
	16	18	29.633	29.651	90.0	81.6	67	W N W	...	...	C, S,	
	10th	10	29.687	29.705	88.2	83.0	80	N by W	...	...	K	
	16	18	29.656	29.674	86.8	83.0	83	N W	...	0.05	...	o, f
	11th	10	29.670	29.688	88.2	83.2	80	N	Not reported.	0.24	C, K	
	16	18	29.674	29.692	84.0	80.9	67	E	...	0.28	...	o, r
SAGOR ISLAND.	12th	10	29.627	29.645	86.6	82.0	85	E	...	0.03	S	
	16	18	29.489	29.487	81.0	79.5	93	E	...	0.72	...	o
	13th	10	29.658	29.676	79.6	78.6	95	S S E	...	0.71	...	o
	16	18	29.673	29.691	82.6	80.0	89	S S E	...	0.04	...	o
	Sept. 7th	10	29.727	29.733	86	81	79	S W	18.3	0.20	N	b, scuds.
	16	18	29.647	29.663	88	82	76	S S W	10.3	...	N	b
	8th	10	29.751	29.757	87	83	83	W S W	9.7	...	K	b
	16	18	29.661	29.667	89	83	76	S W	12.0	...	N	b, v, n
	9th	10	29.762	29.768	88	80	69	N W	8.1	...	K	b
	16	18	29.650	29.656	90	83	73	W N W	8.9	...	KS	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	10th	10	29.707	29.713	88	82	74	N W	7.6	...	K	b, v
	16	18	29.597	29.603	92	84	70	N W	6.0	...	N	b, v, n
	11th	10	29.673	29.679	87	82	79	N W	8.0	1.00	N	v
	16	18	29.592	29.598	78	77	95	E S E	7.4	2.29	N	o, p
	12th	10	29.590	29.596	83	80	91	N E	6.1	0.60	N	o, v, n
	16	18	29.453	29.459	82	80	91	E	9.0	0.30	N	o, p, n
	13th	10	29.655	29.661	85	81	83	S S E	12.4	0.20	N	o
	16	18	29.663	29.669	86	83	83	S S E	15.4	...	N	b, v, scuds.
	Sept. 7th	10	29.759	29.761	86	81	79	S S E	5.1	0.10	K, C	b, v
	16	18	29.661	29.743	85	79	75	S S W	12.5	...	K	b, v
MADRAS.	8th	10	29.733	29.725	85	80	79	E	4.4	0.40	K, KS	n
	16	18	29.695	29.717	87	81	76	S W	5.9	0.10	C	b, v
	9th	10	29.700	29.702	85	80	79	N N W	1.7	...	CK, CS	b, v
	16	18	29.673	29.664	89	82	73	W S W	3.5	...	C, CS	b, v
	10th	10	29.628	29.720	86	80	75	N	3.0	0.70	...	b, v
	16	18	29.516	29.611	84	81	67	W	3.8	0.20	KS, C, CK	b
	11th	10	29.613	29.705	85	79	75	N N E	3.9	0.07	CK	b, v
	16	18	29.404	29.685	89	83	76	W S W	2.0	...	K	b, v
	12th	10	29.628	29.720	86	79	72	E S E	2.6	...	C, CK	b, v
	16	18	29.544	29.647	82	78	82	S S E	0.5	0.40	KS,	n
CUTTACK.	13th	10	29.710	29.802	88	79	72	E S E	4.8	...	K, C, CK	b
	16	18	29.621	29.713	84	79	79	S E	10.0	...	K, KS	n
	Sept. 7th	10	29.827	29.857	87	74	51	W by S	12	...	...	cloudy.
	16	18	29.719	29.747	89	78	59	S by W	7	...	...	cloudy.
	8th	10	29.881	29.911	90	74	44	W by S	16	...	...	c
	16	18	29.742	29.772	89	77	58	S S E	10	...	...	c
	9th	10	29.695	29.625	90	74	44	W by N	13	...	...	c
	16	18	29.768	29.798	90	78	50	E S E	10	...	...	c
	10th	10	29.803	29.823	90	73	41	N W by N	8	...	...	b, c
	16	18	29.765	29.785	88	77	58	E by S	8	...	...	b, c
AKYAB.	11th	10	29.864	29.884	90	73	41	N W by W	11	...	...	b
	16	18	29.747	29.777	88	77	58	E S E	10	...	...	b
	12th	10	29.856	29.886	91	73	39	W	11	...	...	b
	16	18	29.703	29.733	89	78	59	E by S	10	...	...	b, c
	13th	10	29.800	29.830	91	73	39	W N W	13	...	...	b
	16	18	29.664	29.684	91	76	47	E S E	9	...	...	b, c
	Sept. 7th	10	29.642	29.724	83	77	75	S S W	6.7	...	KS, C	b
	16	18	29.554	29.636	88	79	65	S	6.3	...	CK	b
	8th	10	29.696	29.778	87	77	61	W S W	1.9	...	K	b
	16	18	29.704	29.686	87	79	68	N N W	4.0	...	K, N	b
CUTTACK.	9th	10	29.696	29.778	87	77	68	W N W	1.0	...	CK, C	b
	16	18	29.596	29.677	90	79	59	W N W	4.6	...	CK	b
	10th	10	29.663	29.745	87	79	68	N W	1.2	...	CK	b
	16	18	29.537	29.618	91	80	60	N W	4.6	...	CK	b
	11th	10	29.646	29.728	85	79	75	W N W	1.8	...	K, N, C	
	16	18	29.513	29.594	89	80	69	W N W	2.9	...	K, N, C	
	12th	10	29.604	29.687	77	76	95	E N E	0.9	0.40	N	r
	16	18	29.420	29.502	84	80	83	W S W	1.0	...	K, N, C	
	13th	10	29.646	29.627	84	79	79	W	2.7	0.30	CK, C	
	16	18	29.457	29.537	88	80	75	S W	3.0	...	C, K, N	p
AKYAB.	Sept. 7th	10	29.818	29.839	86	81	79	S W	2.1	0.20	...	b
	16	18	29.724	29.745	88	81	72	W	6.3	...	...	b
	8th	10	29.784	29.805	84	80	83	E N E	2.0	0.10	...	b, n
	16	18	29.667	29.689	81	80	95	W	4.8	...	...	b
	9th	10	29.742	29.763	86	81	79	N	3.7	...	...	b
	16	18	29.623	29.643	88	82	70	W	5.3	...	...	w
	10th	10	29.659	29.680	87	82	79	N N W	2.2	...	...	b
	16	18	29.660	29.681	84	81	87	S	6.6	...	...	o, d
	11th	10	29.663	29.683	86	81	79	E	2.6	...	...	b
	16	18	29.588	29.590	82	79	87	S E	7.0	1.00	...	g
AKYAB.	12th	10	29.743	29.765	77	77	100	S E	7.9	2.00	...	r
	16	18	29.618	29.640	81	78	86	S S E	6.1	0.80	...	b
	13th	10	29.814	29.836	77	75	95	S S W	6.3	1.00	...	r
	16	18	29.714	29.736	79	77	95	E	4.8	0.40	...	d

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th September 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th September 1873.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			h	Miles	In.		
Sept. ...	8th	29.008	90.0	80.5	139.0	85.0	81.0	78.2	0.81	S W & W by S	...	133.8	...	...	Cirrostrati, cumuli and cirri.
	9th	29.01	90.0	82.2	137.8	86.0	81.7	78.7	0.80	W by S & W by N	...	98.8	...	...	Cirri and cirrostrati. Lightning on N. E. at 6½ p.m.
	10th	29.046	91.0	80.5	136.5	85.0	81.7	79.4	0.84	W by N & E by S	1.0	100.2	0.20	...	Cirrostrati and cirri, cumuli and overcast. Thunder at 2½ and 4 p.m. Lightning on S. between 8 and 9 p.m. Slight rain at 2½, 4½, 6½, 9 and 10 p.m.
	11th	29.027	91.2	82.0	133.7	84.6	81.9	80.0	0.86	E by S & N	...	109.9	0.29	...	Clouds of different kinds. Thunder at 3 p.m. Lightning at 7, 8 and 11 p.m. Rain at 3 and 4 p.m.
	12th	29.054	86.5	80.0	131.0	82.1	80.1	78.7	0.90	E	2.4	115.3	0.72	...	Cirro cumuli and overcast. Lightning from Midnight to 2 a.m. and at 8 p.m. Rain at 6½, 11½ a.m. and from 12½ a.m. to 2 p.m.
	13th	29.099	87.8	79.0	136.0	81.7	79.6	78.1	0.89	E S E S E & S S E	2.0	238.0	0.75	...	Chiefly overcast. Thunder between 2 and 3 p.m. Rain from Midnight to 3 at 8½, 9½, 11 a.m. and 2½ p.m.
	14th	29.058	86.2	79.5	130.0	81.3	79.6	78.4	0.91	S E & S by E	...	185.7	0.13	...	Cumuli and overcast. Thunder at 11 a.m. Lightning on S. W. at 4 a.m. Light rain at 8½, 10½, 12 a.m. and 5 p.m.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	12.2
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	91.2
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	92.1
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.86
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.83
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	... { by lower rain gauge	2.18
	... { by anemometer gauge	1.91
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	3.31
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th September	...	41.78
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	57.48

GOPEENATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 15th September 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th August 1878, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	1,00,103	1,26,078 0 6	11,556 19 5	6,24,704 0	2,41,574 5 0	22,144 6 3	33,701 5 0	
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	98 8 0	9 0 7	.....	188 11 8	17 6 0	26 6 7
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	7,73,064	9,27,594 14 9	85,029 10 8	37,84,653 20	17,09,094 11 6	1,56,067 0 4	2,41,696 11 0	
Total for 9 weeks	8,73,767	1,053,670 15 3	96,586 10 1	44,09,357 20	19,50,069 0 6	1,78,811 0 7	275,397 16 8	
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	88,636	1,05,021 5 6	9,025 19 2	3,00,943 10	2,35,811 8 10	21,432 14 6	31,050 13 8	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	82 0 9	7 10 5	.....	182 10 8	16 14 11	24 5 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	8,28,578	9,06,855 15 8	88,028 9 1	37,30,534 10	19,38,600 3 5	1,77,252 3 9	2,65,880 12 10	

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th August 1878, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	3,735	9,589 2 0	880 13 5	39,838 20	10,412 12 6	864 10 1	1,815 3 6
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	42 0 2	3 17 9	.....	46 9 6	4 5 5	8 2 5
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	29,250	64,901 0 9	5,054 15 11	2,44,469 0	76,337 15 0	6,997 12 11	12,932 8 10
Total for 9 weeks ...	32,975	74,350 8 9	6,815 9 4	2,84,307 20	86,750 11 6	7,952 3 0	14,767 12 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	40,28	8,893 10 10	815 5 1	38,446 10	9251, 1 7	848 0 4	1,065 5 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	39 12 8	3 12 11	.....	41 0 3	3 15 11	7 8 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	34,986	77,248 14 8	7,081 3 0	2,56,712 0	71,115 2 0	6,518 14 2	13,099 17 2

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th August 1878, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,033	714 0 0	71 8 0	20,691 0	587 0 0	95 14 0	137 2 0
Or per mile of railway ...	144	25 8 0	4 11 0	739 0	30 8 0	3 1 0	5 12 0
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	33,487	6,732 0 0	573 4 0	139,527 0	4,261 0 0	426 8 0	999 6 0
Total for 9 weeks ...	3,7519	6,446 0 0	641 12 0	160,218 0	5,118 0 0	511 16 0	1,186 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	36,36	627 6 6	62 14 10	10,518 15	311 11 3	31 3 5	93 18 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	180	22 6 6	2 4 10	375 26	11 2 1	1 2 3	3 7 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	34,700	6,131 15 6	613 3 11	117,446 20	3,494 11 6	349 9 5	902 13 4

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th August 1878, on 166½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	43,886	15,099 13 6	1,466 13 0	1,59,445 27	52,810 12 4	4,841 10 9	6,508 3 9
Or per mile of railway ...	369	102 3 9	9 7 5	1,019 0	337 7 10	30 19 9	40 8 2
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	2,36,740	1,46,173 14 3	13,399 3 5	8,01,590 7	2,32,835 5 10	21,299 4 0	24,096 5 2
Total for 9 weeks ...	2,85,126	1,62,172 11 9	14,865 10 5	9,61,035 34	2,85,172 2 2	26,140 15 0	41,096 11 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	35,077½	15,099 9 9	1,377 14 3	1,04,175 28	21,447 1 11	1,968 19 9	3,348 14 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	224	96 0 7	8 16 1	608 0	137 0 8	12 11 5	21 7 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,97,974½	1,37,809 7 7	12,556 18 11	12,34,349 8	2,99,840 1 7	27,439 10 8	40,026 4 2

NULHATEE STATE RAILWAY.

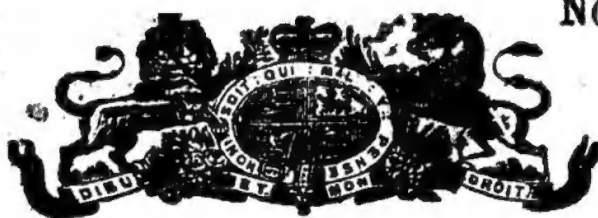
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th August 1873, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,244	919 0 0	91 18 0	5,443 0	496 0 0	49 12 0	141 10 0
Or per mile of railway ...	46	34 0 0	3 8 0	201 0	14 0 0	1 16 0	5 4 0
For previous 8 weeks of half-year...	9,836	8,083 0 0	808 6 0	23,988 0	2,289 0 0	224 0 0	1,036 6 0
Total for 9 weeks ...	11,080	9,002 0 0	900 4 0	29,471 0	2,776 0 0	277 12 0	1,177 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th September 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	8,784	649 0 0	64 18 0	24,557 0	746 0 0	74 12 0	130 10 0
Or per mile of railway ...	135	23 0 0	2 6 0	770 0	26 8 0	2 13 0	4 19 0
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	37,519	6,446 0 0	644 12 0	1,60,218 0	5,119 0 0	511 16 0	1,166 8 0
Total for 10 weeks ...	41,303	7,095 0 0	709 10 0	1,81,775 0	5,865 0 0	586 8 0	1,295 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,519	597 5 9	59 14 9	9,526 21	307 13 3	30 15 8	90 10 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	126	21 5 4	2 2 8	340 9	10 15 11	1 2 0	3 4 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	38,219	6,729 5 3	672 18 8	1,28,973 1	3,802 8 0	380 5 1	1,063 3 9



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
PROCEEDINGS of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations	1290	Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office	1325
Salt Revenue Report for the year 1872-73	1305	Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 14th to 20th September 1873	1327
Mechanical Drawing Class.—Presidency College	1309	Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st September 1873	1328
Improvement of Chandbally Port	1312	Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	1329
Prices-Current of Food-grains and Salt in the districts of Bengal on the 15th September 1873	1318		
Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 20th September 1873	1320		

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

[Continued from Gazette of 17th September 1873.]

Saturday, the 13th September 1873.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.
 The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*,
 The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
 The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
 The Hon'ble LORD H. ULICK BROWNE,
 The Hon'ble C. E. BERNARD,
 The Hon'ble MOULVI ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
 The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO, MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR,
 and
 The Hon'ble BABU DIGUMBER MITTER.

EMBANKMENTS AND WATER-COURSES.

The adjourned debate on the Bill to amend the law relating to embankments and water-courses was resumed.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said it was understood at the last meeting of the Council that the Bill in the form in which it was then accepted would be early printed and circulated to the Members, so that if any objections were taken to the amendments then introduced, they might be submitted to the Council and brought up for discussion at the present meeting. He was happy to say that no amendments had been proposed in regard to the alterations made at the last meeting, although there still remained the amendments brought forward on a former occasion by the Hon'ble Member opposite (Babu Digumber Mitter). With regard therefore to the amendments made at the last meeting it was unnecessary further to discuss them. He would, however, ask the attention of the Council to a few amendments of which notice had been given on the Bill as printed since the last meeting.

The first of these amendments was in section 5, and proposed to omit the words "there shall be appended thereto a copy of" in lines 13 and 14, and insert after the word "aforesaid" in line 16 "shall be kept at the office of the Collector, and shall be open to the inspection of any interested person."

That provision enacted that with every proclamation made under that section there should be sent copies of the plans, specifications, and estimates and a copy of the survey map. As these proclamations and copies had to be made and proclaimed in the manner provided in the third clause of section 56, that was to say on the proprietor and at the māl cutchery of every estate affected by the proposal, it would be utterly impossible to send with these numerous proclamations, copies of the plans, specifications, estimates and survey map. Therefore what was now proposed was that the Collector should be bound to keep these copies in the Collectorate open for the inspection of all interested. This would be sufficient to enable parties interested to know what was proposed to be done.

THE HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said he would much rather allow section 5 to stand as it was. He thought it necessary that landholders and others interested should have sufficient time and full opportunity to examine the estimates and specifications as well as to consider the details; that could not be done by a casual inspection of these papers by some agent. It must be considered that as the zemindars and other landholders would have to meet the expenditure, it would be but fair that they should have the opportunity of thoroughly considering the nature of the works proposed. If the Hon'ble Member, however, pressed the amendment, Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore would say that the following words should be added:—"Provided that each interested person shall be furnished with copies of the same free of charge on application made on plain paper."

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH observed that the objection of the Hon'ble Member would be met if we added the words "who shall be allowed to take copies thereof:" in the one case there would be no charge; in the other, if copies were given, the charge would go to the general expenses.

THE HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE remarked that if the persons interested were to make copies for themselves, there would be no necessity, he imagined, of providing for it under the law.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said it seemed to him that the preparation of these copies of plans and specifications might be an expensive and elaborate thing, and the number of persons interested might be very numerous, and it might lead to a prodigious charge if every such person were to be supplied with copies. On the other hand the persons interested might take rough copies sufficient for their purposes. Therefore he would prefer not by law to throw the charge upon the scheme: it would lead to great complications and great expense.

THE HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE observed that as the sense of the Council appeared to be against him, he would withdraw the amendment which he had proposed.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH's amendment with the addition proposed by him was then agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said the next amendment of which he had given notice referred to a question which he kept in abeyance at the last meeting. It was in substitution of the amendment which he had proposed in section 64, now section 58. By that amendment we proposed that all the powers and authorities vested in the Collector under section 4 of the Act might be delegated to the Engineer. It was now proposed, in lieu of that amendment, to move that section 58 be omitted altogether, and that the following new section be inserted after section 9:—

"All the powers vested in the Collector by section 4 of this Act may be exercised by the Engineer in cases referred to him by the Collector, subject to the general orders of the Collector."

The amendment referred merely to the powers vested in the Collector by section 4, and it would be seen that none of those powers could be exercised by the Collector himself until after full promulgation and a judicial inquiry. The whole question as to whether the measures to be carried out were expedient or otherwise must have been discussed and decided previously to that power being delegated, and all that remained to be done would be the mechanical and professional question as to how the work was to be carried out. Therefore the mere professional execution of the work would be the power that would be delegated; there were no other powers which would be concerned.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH, verbal amendments were made in sections 25, 34, 35, and 38.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH moved that the words "or to both," at the end of sections 51, 53, and 54, be omitted. As the Bill stood, offences under those sections were punishable with imprisonment or fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, commutable, if not paid, to a period of imprisonment not exceeding six months, or with both. This he proposed to alter in relation to the Code of Criminal Procedure. It was thought at the time that as the offences punishable under these sections were not punishable offences within the provisions of the Penal Code, they might be allowed to stand as they were. But by the last amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure section 309, all offences under any Act for the time being in force were brought under its provisions, and the Code did not now, as before, apply merely to offences under the Penal Code. It was now found that in the case of offences punishable by imprisonment as well as fine, if a fine only were imposed the commutation in lieu of payment of the fine could extend to six months; but if fine were imposed in addition to imprisonment, the commutation could only extend to one-fourth of the term of imprisonment. Therefore, the limit of imprisonment under these sections being six months, if the fine imposed in addition to imprisonment were not paid, the limit of punishment in commutation of fine would be one and a half month, or one-fourth of the term of imprisonment. This would happen in the case of fines imposed in addition to imprisonment under sections 51 and 54 of the Bill; but in sentences passed under section 53, the limit of imprisonment in lieu of the payment of the fine would be one week, the limit of imprisonment under that section being one month. It was therefore proposed to rectify the error by omitting the words "or to both" from these three sections. If on the other hand it was desired to retain the power of inflicting both fine and imprisonment, the object would be effected by omitting the words "commutable, if not paid, to a period of imprisonment not exceeding six months," as the Procedure Code provided for commutation without any specific period of commutation being mentioned in the Act. But MR. SCHALCH thought the better way would be, considering the nature of the offences provided for by these sections, to rectify the error by omitting the words "or to both."

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said it was clear enough that these sections as they stood were illegal, but the words that made these sections illegal were the words "commutable, if not paid, to a period of imprisonment not exceeding six months," because under the general provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure the fine here imposed would only be commutable to one and a half month's imprisonment. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill proposed to obviate the difficulty in another way, but without looking more minutely into the matter HIS HONOR could not say whether what was proposed was sufficient.

THE HON'BLE MR. ROBINSON said it seemed to him that the provisions of these sections applied the same severe penalties to a great variety of offences. He should like to know, for instance, if it was intended that any person who caused or permitted any cattle to graze upon any embankment was to be liable to a fine of two hundred rupees or imprisonment for six months. As he understood the amendment there was to be an alternative of imprisonment or fine; but even if the fine only were imposed, it was to be commutable to imprisonment for six months. That seemed a very severe punishment to inflict upon every old woman who permitted a goat to graze upon an embankment.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said it must be remembered that we had to provide not only for the case of the old woman with the goat, but for the very common offence of the villagers tying their cattle to graze upon embankments by hundreds. Any Engineer would tell you that nothing was more injurious to an embankment than to have cattle grazing upon it; they made holes in it, which led to rats and other vermine undermining and destroying the embankments. In providing an amount of punishment for any offence, we must suppose that the officer to whom the power was entrusted would exercise a proper discretion. We must not suppose that he would impose a fine of two hundred rupees upon every old woman who permitted her goat to graze upon an embankment. The fine of two hundred rupees was put as a maximum.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that there was no class of Her Majesty's subjects with whom he had greater sympathy than the old women with the cows. Engineers were hard-hearted on that subject, and he had been trying to mitigate their persecution of these old women. But we trusted to the discretion of the Judge or the Magistrate passing sentence under these sections. One result of these provisions would be to prevent the Engineers from taking the law into their own hands. Our object now was to get the Bill into shape in a way in which it might be considered by those interested. Anything like a substantive amendment would be better considered a couple of months hence. Perhaps these sections might be allowed to pass now with the understanding that it would be open to the Hon'ble Member when the Bill came up again for consideration, to propose any amendment he might think fit.

THE HON'BLE MR. ROBINSON said he believed he was right now in supposing that offences under these three sections might be punishable with fine or imprisonment and not by both. He thought, however, that some distinction should be made between trivial offences and those of a more serious nature.

The motion was then agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH moved that in section 59, after the word "Collector," in line 1, the words "in respect to applications under section 4, clauses 6 and 7, or," be inserted. He said this was in effect the amendment to be moved by the Hon'ble Member opposite (Baboo Digumber Mitter). He had not at first understood the reason which induced the Hon'ble Member to bring it forward; because as this section gave a power of appeal from all orders passed under section 8, and those referred to section 4, the appeal he desired to have was already given. But it would be observed that section 8 proceeded upon section 3, and section 5 again gave the Collector power under section 4. Therefore, when an application was made under section 4 for the opening of a sluice, or for a new embankment or drainage work, the Collector might say, "I do not

think it expedient," and do nothing, and thus there would be no order under section 8, and therefore the party making the application would have no power of appealing. The Hon'ble Member opposite thought there was still something wanting, because it might happen that when the Collector received an application under clauses 6 or 7, he might pass no order. But Mr. SCHALCH said that whenever a petition was presented to the Collector an order of some kind must be passed, either that he won't do it, or that it would be done, or that the application should be filed, and on such order an appeal would lie under section 59 as now proposed to be amended.

THE HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said, the amendment moved in respect of Section 59 by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill would substantially meet the object aimed at by the amendment which stood first in Baboo Digumber Mitter's notice of amendments. Some verbal alterations, however, would appear to be needed in Clauses 6 and 7 of Section 4, and in Section 5 as well, to make the different sections of the Bill consistent with each other, and to prevent any possible misconception in future as to the intention of the legislature on the subject. As the clauses now stood, the Collector might not pass any order on the application for works mentioned in them, and unless an order was passed there could be no appeal under the amended Section 59. In fact the clauses were intentionally so framed, inasmuch as the orders to be passed in reference to applications for works mentioned in them, as in the other clauses of the same section, were provided for by the general Section 8. But as exception was made in regard to Clauses 6 and 7 by the amendment proposed to be introduced in Section 59, those two clauses should be made quite independent of Section 8, and towards that end he would move—

First.—That at the end of Clause 6 be inserted the words "and he shall pass orders accordingly;" and

Secondly.—That at the end of Clause 7 be inserted the words "the Collector shall pass such order upon the application as may appear to him fit."

THE HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE GENERAL observed that clauses 6 and 7 of section 4 did not say what the Collector was to do on receiving applications under them, or that he was to do anything. The other clauses provided what action the Collector was to take. But clauses 6 and 7 were vague.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said there was one unanswered objection to the amendments proposed, that they would have the effect of taking away applications under clauses 6 and 7 of section 4 from the procedure under section 5. If you used the words proposed, the Collector might at once dispose of the matter without subjecting it to the procedure provided in section 5, that was to say without issuing a proclamation and without holding a judicial enquiry.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT suggested that in lieu of the words proposed by the HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER, the words "The Collector shall decide whether it is expedient that such application shall be granted" be added to clauses 6 and 7 of section 4. If that were adopted, then the whole of the clauses of section 4 would be covered by section 5.

THE HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER having accepted the amendment—

The motion was agreed to, as well as the HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH's amendment to section 59.

On the motion of Mr. SCHALCH, for the words "herewith submitted" in clause 2 of Schedule A, the words "open for inspection by any interested person at this office, who is allowed to take copies thereof," were substituted.

THE HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said, in moving the amendment which stood second in his notice of amendments, he thought he was simply pointing out an oversight on the part of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, rather than supplying an intentional omission. He need not tell the Council that it was for the protection of certain properties guaranteed to be protected by the State that the embankments mentioned in Schedule E (now D) were maintained. It was true that owing to a change in the course of a river or other

causes some of those embankments might cease to be needed, and provision was therefore very properly made for their abandonment and exclusion from the Schedule. But it was equally true that necessity would always arise for the erection of new lines of embankment for the protection of the very properties which the embankments included in Schedule E were intended to protect. Some of the new embankments, the erection of which was provided for under Part II of the Bill, must come under that class, viz. embankments needed for the protection of lands hitherto protected by the State embankments. It was but bare justice therefore that the cost of such embankment should be borne by the State.

He begged therefore to move—

In section 34, after “annexed” in line 5, insert the following:—“nor to such embankments as may hereafter be erected for the protection of lands which at the time of the passing of this Act are protected by the embankments mentioned in the aforesaid schedule.”

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said it appeared to him that the object which the Hon'ble Member sought to attain by the amendment he proposed was already provided for under the Act. There were certain embankments which the Government had undertaken to keep up at their own expense. If any of these embankments became useless, and if it was found necessary to construct another embankment to protect the lands protected by the embankment which had become useless, the Government would undertake to construct and maintain such embankment; and MR. SCHALCH was therefore perfectly willing to accept the amendment on that understanding. But it might possibly be that a new embankment constructed in the place of an old embankment might protect not only the lands protected by the old embankment, but might extend protection beyond those limits; and as the Hon'ble Member's amendment stood, the persons so newly benefited would be exempted from all charge for such embankment. That such protection might be afforded by the construction of new embankments in the place of old ones was not only possible but very probable. Therefore MR. SCHALCH would move the following amendment, in lieu of the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Member, that the first paragraph of section 34 be amended so as to stand thus:—

“The provisions in this Part contained shall not apply to any of the embankments mentioned in Schedule (D) to this Act annexed, save so far as any works or repairs are executed therein or in relation thereto under the provisions of Section 4, Clause 7, or Section 19 of this Act, or to any of such embankments as may hereafter be erected for the protection of lands which at the time of the passing of this Act are protected by the embankments mentioned in the aforesaid Schedule, save so far as the erection of such embankments may protect lands not protected by the embankments mentioned in the aforesaid Schedule. All sums payable in respect of any works or repairs executed therein or in relation to the embankments mentioned in the aforesaid Schedule, except under the provisions of Section 4, Clause 7, or Section 19 of this Act, shall be paid by the Government.”

THE HON'BLE BAROO DIGUMBER MITTER having accepted this amendment in lieu of the one proposed by him—

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE BAROO DIGUMBER MITTER withdrew the third amendment of which he had given notice.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COUNCIL.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said it would be convenient not to carry the discussion of the Bill further at the present time, but that the Council should be adjourned, and then after an interval of not less than two months, we should revert to the consideration of the Bill. He should in all probability not have occasion to ask the Council to meet again for at least two months. He might say that unless there were any emergency he did not propose to re-summon the Council till after the vacation of the Courts was completed, till the end of the long vacation. He had to thank the Members very much for all their labors, and would adjourn the Council until further notice. He proposed

that the two Bills under consideration that day should be re-published in order that full consideration might be given to them by the public before the Council met again.

The Council was adjourned *sine die*.

SALT REVENUE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

RESOLUTION.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 10th September 1873.

READ—

The Salt Report for the year 1872-73, submitted by the Board of Revenue on the 6th August 1873.

RESOLUTION.—The report shows that the salt revenue, which fell off considerably during the year 1871-72, had recovered itself during the year under review. The figures for the last three years are:—

		Total quantity of salt paying duty during the year.	Total salt revenue, including miscellaneous receipts.
		Mds.	Rs.
1870-71	...	7,957,221	2,61,44,441
1871-72	...	7,766,133	2,51,66,055
1872-73	...	7,981,286	2,61,19,562

During the past year the Lieutenant-Governor has examined the salt consumption statistics of Bengal for the last eighty years. Below are given extracts from the statement furnished by the Board, showing the quantity and classes of the salt which paid duty each year 1790 to 1871-72. It will be seen that the quantity in some years was abnormally low. But if cycles of three years are taken, it will be apparent that the consumption of salt in Bengal increased steadily, but not very rapidly, in the first forty years of this century, increased very largely in the next few years, when the duty was reduced to Rs. 2-8 per maund, and has remained nearly stationary, or only very slightly increased since the duty has been again raised to the rate of Rs. 3-4 per maund.

The people of Bengal began (about the year 1863) very largely to consume Liverpool salt instead of home-made salt, and by far the greatest part of the consumption is now foreign salt.

Statement showing the Quantity of duty paid Salt, the Rates of Duty, and the Salt Revenue from 1790 to 1871-72 in Bengal.

YEAR.	Excise salt.		Government salt.		Imported salt.		Total.		Rate of duty, 100 mds.
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Proceeds.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Revenue.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1790	...	...	3,100,000	75,08,058	...	...	3,100,000	75,08,058	No fixed duty during those years.
1800	...	...	3,245,455	83,61,772	...	...	3,245,455	83,61,772	
1805	...	...	4,208,381	1,36,06,087	...	...	4,208,381	1,36,06,087	
1810	...	...	4,539,000	1,50,36,088	...	...	4,539,000	1,50,36,088	
1820	...	...	4,874,170	1,58,23,391	13,740	41,655	4,887,910	1,58,65,046	325
1825-26	...	...	5,040,410	1,73,77,783	10,311	32,065	5,050,721	1,74,09,848	325
1830-31	...	...	4,441,217	1,81,71,310	10,518	33,057	4,451,735	1,82,04,367	325
1835-36	...	...	4,828,779	1,89,50,788	440,000	13,31,152	5,268,779	2,02,81,940	325
1841-42	...	...	5,014,737	1,89,26,634	970,500	27,14,880	5,985,237	2,16,41,513	325
1846-47	23,630	50,078	4,371,456	1,34,05,869	2,103,210	47,87,846	6,544,696	1,82,52,489	250
1854-55	15,600	89,000	4,828,081	1,44,33,150	1,797,040	41,01,003	6,641,200	1,85,75,762	250
1856-57	37,000	92,500	3,771,330	1,04,72,750	3,445,372	90,83,962	7,653,611	1,96,48,621	250
1858-59	13,500	33,000	4,248,004	1,19,35,063	3,700,924	88,22,001	8,000,632	2,06,92,624	250
1860-61	30,000	38,000	5,572,937	1,05,91,37	3,030,750	80,11,900	8,603,686	2,85,01,036	300
1861-62	24,450	70,462	1,630,414	55,99,130	4,692,705	1,45,08,049	6,343,005	2,02,00,047	325
1862-63	41,050	1,35,362	1,013,078	00,1,163	6,260,780	1,09,19,751	8,216,417	2,70,43,279	325
1863-64	48,538	1,38,232	1,173,010	35,5,655	6,040,067	1,02,57,767	7,265,119	2,39,31,654	325
1864-65	25,109	91,916	8,86,028	37,84,564	7,540,336	2,30,80,885	8,151,473	2,76,60,305	325
1865-66	7,731	25,125	1,312,084	51,70,010	6,093,020	1,00,12,787	7,313,141	2,42,08,822	325
1866-67	53,740	1,58,827	1,030,962	61,78,331	6,130,100	2,61,30,071	7,195,593	2,64,52,401	325
1867-68	107,021	3,65,836	2,30,051	9,08,405	6,820,345	2,31,05,601	7,187,057	2,34,50,742	325
1868-69	140,537	4,60,745	2,02,706	7,37,269	7,445,170	2,41,06,932	7,789,512	2,53,90,846	325
1870-71	257,197	8,36,890	85,277	1,34,967	7,064,747	2,40,10,428	7,057,221	2,58,81,285	325
1871-72	531,577	10,44,476	12,140	45,863	7,432,717	2,41,50,350	7,796,334	2,52,46,058	325

NOTE.—The "rate of duty" column is so far open to correction that the rate of salt duty in Orissa was for many years very much less than the rate for the rest of Bengal. It is only during the last ten years that the Orissa salt duty has been brought up to the full Bengal rate.

2. *Consumption of Salt.*—The average annual consumption of the last three years has been 7,901,546 maunds. Seventy-nine lakhs of maunds on a population of 66½ millions gives a consumption of 4.74 seers per head, or about 9½lb. We know that a certain amount of Ganjam salt is consumed in the tributary estates of Orissa; that a good deal of illicit salt is consumed in Behar; that some small supply of illicit salt is made along the coast by the lower classes for their home consumption; and that a small amount of foreign salt is consumed on our northern and eastern frontier. We do not yet know with any precision how much Bengal salt finds its way up the Gogra into a corner of the North-Western Provinces, but the quantity that goes beyond the limits of these provinces by railway is very small; while Agra and Delhi salts come into parts of Palamow, and occasionally find their way by train to Patna. We may fairly reckon, then, that the average consumption of salt by the people of Bengal is not very widely different from the rate above stated, viz., 9½lb per head.

3. *Price of Salt.*—The range of the retail price of salt in different parts of Bengal during the last thirty years appears, from such records as are available, to have been as follows:—

Rate of duty per 100 maunds. Rs.	NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS OF SALT SELLING RETAIL FOR ONE RUPEE DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL AT—				
	Calcutta.	Dacca.	Rangpore.	Patna.	Cuttack.*
1840	325	8	8½	.....	24
1845	325	8	9½	8	24
1850	250	10	10	8	21
1854	250	9½	9½	8½	19
1860	300	8½	8	8	16
1865	325	8½	8½	7½	8½
1869	325	8½	8	8	8½
1870	325	9	8	8	9
1871	325	8½	8	7½	9
1872	325	8½	8½	6½	9
1873	325	9	9	7½	9

The month of April has been taken throughout as the test month. It will be seen that of late years, and in ordinary Bengal districts, the retail price of salt ranges from 7 to 9 seers of 80 tolals (or about 14 to 18lb) per rupee. The prices quoted for the older years may not be absolutely correct, inasmuch as the Government of those days did not publish price-currents. The prices quoted for the year 1854 are from Mr. Plowden's salt report of 1856, and are probably correct.

A Bengallee ryot of the present day with a wife and three children may consume during the year (at 4.74 seers per head) about 23½ seers of salt, on which the duty would be (at Rs. 3-4 a maund) a little under Rs. 2; so that the salt tax paid by an ordinary laboring man whose yearly earnings are perhaps Rs. 60, all told, comes to nearly 3 per cent. on his income.

The price of bonded Liverpool salt in Calcutta ranged during the year 1872-73 from Rs. 56 to Rs. 104 per hundred maunds; but these fluctuations do not seem very greatly to affect the retail price of salt in the towns and bazars of the interior.

4. *Salt supplies of 1872-73.*—The main salt transactions of the last three years compare as follows:—

	1870-71. Mds.	1871-72. Mds.	1872-73. Mds.
Salt imported and manufactured	7,091,545	8,014,098	7,331,304
Cleared for consumption on payment of duty	7,957,221	7,768,133	7,981,286
Balance in stock at the close of the year	2,653,758	2,841,001	2,325,766
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds from sale of Government salt	1,31,967	45,853	16,286
Duty on imported salt	2,49,10,428	2,41,56,330	2,45,55,766
Duty on excised salt	8,35,800	10,44,476	13,38,901
Total duty	2,58,81,235	2,52,46,656	2,59,40,852

* In Orissa the full Bengal salt duty was not levied until the year 1869; the rate was Rs. 1½ a maund up till 1869; it was raised to Rs. 1½ in 1869, and to Rs. 1½ in 1861.

Thus the supply of salt was 12 per cent. less in 1872-3, previous year, while the consumption was more than 3 per cent. The balance of salt in stock at the end of the year was therefore smaller than in previous years, and was barely 3½ months' supply. Mr. Money points out that the Bengal salt stocks might, in time or be dangerously low.

The imports of Liverpool salt into Calcutta were 20 per cent. than during the preceding year; but as a set-off against this decrease imports of salt from Bombay and Madras together nearly doubled; the imports from France and Italy were three times as large as during the previous year, and the imports of Liverpool salt to Chittagong increased 60 per cent. imports from the Arabian and Persian Gulfs decreased by about 11 per cent. As the Board remarks, it is satisfactory that the foreign sources of salt supply for Bengal are extending and becoming more permanent.

5. The quantity of salt manufactured under the Excise Rules in Bengal during the last three years has been—

1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
578,707	214,427	363,402

Almost the whole of this manufacture takes place in Orissa, and more than half of the whole of the excised salt is made in the Pooree district. The salt manufacture is a very important industry to the poorer classes who inhabit the shores of the Chilka Lake; and it is very greatly to be wished that the industry could become permanent, instead of fluctuating from 371,000 maunds one year to 32,000 maunds next year. The circumstances of the season have no doubt much to do with these fluctuations; and salt cannot be made cheaply or well during a rainy summer like that of 1871. Still the principal obstacle to the Pooree salt industry is the great difference between the duty paid on salt manufactured at the two ends of the Chilka Lake. As the Commissioner says, the difference in price makes Pooree people consume Ganjam salt, as they are allowed by law to buy it across the border, so long as they carry home less than five seers at a time. The Ganjam salt producers also must command the Sumbulpore and Tributary Estates markets, so long as their duty is little more than half what the Pooree salt dealers have to pay. It will be the greatest possible boon to the people of Pooree when the Madras and Orissa rates of salt duty are equalised.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to admit the Board's position (paragraph 6) that "the total quantity manufactured in Orissa, exceeding 340,000 maunds, amply provides for the local consumption." The whole population of Orissa amounts to 4,300,000 souls; and this population, at 10lb of salt per head, would consume 532,500 maunds of salt a year. If the Tributary Estates, which are believed mainly to consume Ganjam salt, be omitted, still the remaining three millions of souls in the three Orissa districts ought to consume 375,000 maunds a year.

7. The small balance of salt in the Government warehouses at Hidgellee and Pooree do not find any sale. It is said that it would have been unfair to the local salt-makers and dealers, and would have disarranged their trade, if the salt had been offered at a greatly reduced price. The establishment in charge of these small stocks costs money; and the stocks themselves gradually get spoilt and decreased. Much of the salt had become so deteriorated that no one would pay the duty on it. Accordingly the Lieutenant-Governor agreed to the Board's exercising its discretion and destroying the small stocks at Pooree or elsewhere, for which no purchaser could be found. Whatever will sell should be sold for what it will fetch in excess of the duty and the account closed.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to place very great reliance on the statistics of salt sales in the salt-bearing tracts (table No. 7 of the Board's report). As has been already remarked, the Orissa sale statistics are probably much below the real consumption. For the rest of the salt tracts, it would be well that the rates on the increase or decrease of sales should show in future years the population of the thannahs which are declared to be salt-bearing tracts under the law.

measures which have recently been taken for checking the illicit salt in Behar will find a place in the Board's next report. The discussions of the year under review, which ended in the passing of Act XXXI of 1861 into Behar, should have received some place in the present report.

Statement 8, which shows the result of attachments and confiscations of salt, is on the whole favorable to the police. The decrease in the number of attachments occurred chiefly in the 24-Pergunnahs, where petty illicit salt manufacture had been very numerous, and in which district the Board had very properly discouraged the police from searching too readily suspected cases of very petty illicit manufacture for home consumption. The percentage of releases to salt confiscations was much smaller than in the previous year. But at the same time the explanations of the Inspector-General of Police, as extracted at paragraph 22 of the Board's report, are somewhat conflicting. In Balasore credit is taken for the police because attachments and confiscations increased largely; while in Pooree the extreme fewness of the attachments and confiscations is attributed to the excellent patrol arrangements made by the police.

11. The results shown in statement No. 10 are on the whole satisfactory; for while the number of cases brought to trial increased 20 per cent., the number of convictions has increased 26 per cent.; so that the proportion of cases which were not proved is less than in the previous year.

12. It is satisfactory that the amount of salt carried by the Eastern Bengal Railway should have increased by more than two lakhs of maunds. The Lieutenant-Governor has never fully understood why the Eastern Bengal Railway gets none of the salt traffic of Eastern Bengal. Native boats that bring jute and seeds to Goalundo should certainly find it worth their while to carry back salt. Possibly, now that the Chitpore station is open by the riverside, the active and successful Agent of this Railway may succeed in attracting some of the salt traffic.

* * * * *

13. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the acknowledgments of Government may be conveyed to the Member in Charge and to the officers named at paragraph 40 of the Board's report for their services in the Salt Department during the year.

MECHANICAL DRAWING CLASS,—PRESIDENCY COL.

Dated Calcutta, the 10th December 1872.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. HYDE, R.E., Mint Master,

To—H. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON, Esq., Offg. Private Secy. to Lieut.-Gov.

Some time ago on speaking to the Lieutenant-Governor regarding my desiring to open an evening class to teach mechanic drawing to mechanics and artizans, both European and Native, His Honor gave me to understand that if a scheme was put before him in a tangible form, he would be prepared to sanction it, and to give a grant of money for the purpose.

2. There has been some difficulty and considerable delay in maturing the scheme, now that a great difficulty, viz., that of providing a suitable room for the purpose, has been removed by the offer, from the head of the Presidency College, to place at the disposal of the class for the evenings the room used by the Civil Engineer classes during the day, I am submitting my proposals for the consideration of His Honor.

3. The proposals are—

To begin by opening a class three times a week in the evening after all work-shops are closed to teach free of charge drawing to mechanics and artizans, both European and Native.

That applicants should only be admitted to the class on certificates of character, either from their employes or other responsible parties.

That the drawing to be taught shall be simple mechanical drawing of a nature to enable workmen to understand drawings given to them, and to make rough working drawings of articles they are called upon to make in the practice of their trade; that is, the teaching will be confined to that which is necessary to make working men efficient, and it will in some trades include a small amount of mechanical instructions that will be necessary to ensure a proper understanding of the work.

4. If, as is probable, some of those attending the classes show ability to go beyond what is provided for in the class at first, such men will have to resort to the Civil Engineering classes; but if hereafter a sufficient number advance as to enable a higher practical class to be started, a special class may be opened on a separate evening for the purpose.

5. For starting the school the following will be required:—

Expenses.—Gas to be laid on to the room occupied in the Presidency College; the Executive Engineer has estimated the cost of this to be Rs. 450.

To provide drawing-boards, straight edges, squares, &c., Rs. 200.

Stationery.—Authority to indent for such as may be necessary on the Stationery Office, rough paper only will be required with pencils, &c.

6. For conducting the school—

	Rs.
A drawing master, European Mechanical Engineer, salary per month	100
A native draughtsman to assist	30
Chuprassee	6
Total	136

7. The pay of the drawing master may at first seem large for so short attendance, but this attendance will form only a small portion of his work, the main part of which will be in the preparation of drawings for the men to copy. The following shows somewhat the work to be done:—

(1.)—Simple lines and geometrical figures.

(2.)—Outline drawings of small objects, full size, to be copied with object before the learner.

(3.)—Outlines, drawing to scale, of larger objects to be copied with object before the learner.

(4.)—Rough plans of buildings, such as bricklayers would be called upon to understand.

(5.)—Drawings of work, such as carpenters and others of like trades would be called upon to use.

(6.)—Drawings, such as turners and fitters would be called upon to use.

(7.)—Drawings to supply a knowledge of all ordinary scales.

(8.)—Drawings of all kinds showing how each description of work is in practice set out.

8. These drawings would necessarily have to be made from actual objects, so that every object may be brought into class to enable the learner to examine it with the drawing.

9. From this it will be seen that the teacher of drawing will have to devote a considerable time to the work.

son as His Honor sanctions the scheme and the grant of money, I propose to school in all such vernacular papers as are likely to give publicity to it, and I round a circular to all employes of labor, inviting them to send their good

No. 4559, dated Calcutta, the 20th December 1872.

—J. W. EDGAR, Esq., Offg. Junior Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
—COLONEL H. HYDE, R.E., Mint Master.

rected to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th December, in which proposals for the formation of an evening class at the Presidency College for the of artizans and others in mechanical drawing.

In reply I am to communicate to you the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks for moving in this matter. His Honor most readily sanctions the scheme propounded by you, and also the expenditure of money involved as shown on the margin, on the condition of your undertaking to manage the details of the plan.

rting	...	...	...	Ra.
uctive apparatus	...	...	...	450
			...	200
			Total	650
Monthly Charges.				
rawing master	...	...	...	100
Native draughtsman	...	...	...	30
Chuprassee	...	...	...	8
			Total	138 per men-
				sem.

3. The Director of Public Instruction will be apprised of these orders, and the Principal of the Presidency College will be authorized to arrange all particulars in communication with yourself.

4. Instructions will be issued to the Stationery Office for the supply of the article enumerated in paragraph 5 of your letter.

Memorandum on the Evening Drawing Class.

ENCLOSED is a list of men and lads who have availed themselves of the evening class.

The class was opened on the 18th March 1873.

It was at first purposely restricted in numbers till such time as some of the pupils had made some definite progress in drawing; for it is obviously not desirable in a drawing class to have all the pupils at the very first stage; such a condition holding out little hope to those not very sanguine of succeeding, and leaving a general depressing effect on the whole.

As soon as a few of the sharpest men had made some progress in their drawing, and when it was evident that they began to see an advantage and to exhibit a decided interest in what they were doing, their example became of use and it was time to open the class to all who would come to it. I therefore advertized the class in the *Exchange Gazette* and in the vernacular papers, and the result is an attendance as per list.

The pupils may be classified thus:—

A.—Workers in metal	...	...	...	22
B.—Bricklayers	...	...	...	4
C.—Carpenters	...	...	...	1
D.—Apprentices, builders, and mechanics	...	...	...	21
E.—Overseers (native)	...	...	...	14
F.—Petty contractors (builders)	...	...	...	4
G.—Clerks in building and construction offices	...	...	...	4

The attendance of classes A and D may be considered satisfactory and will increase.

The attendance of class E is also satisfactory.

The attendance of class B is not satisfactory.

In northern India one would look for a very large (in fact the largest) attendance from this class, for to no men can the knowledge of drawing sooner bring remuneration.

The bricklayers of Calcutta, however, are the worst of all the workmen I have met; they take less interest than any other class of men I know of in their works and in keeping in good employ, so that they are almost vagrants; and one seldom sees a good, intelligent bricklayer coming to the front understanding what good work is, and able to take charge of small constructions as one invariably does on every large work in Upper India.

The only way to alter this is by employers using their influence and obliging the men to improve themselves; and in no way can this be done better than by sending them to attend the drawing class. I have hope of something being done, and I am directing my attention to the point.

In class C there is only one man. Since the influx of iron ships to this port, there has been less work for carpenters, and the number in the trade is fast decreasing. Drawing is not of so much use to a carpenter as it is to a bricklayer or rather a builder. I trust, however, during the next six months to get a fair attendance.

The attendance of men in class F is a good sign, and I trust the number will increase.

The men in class G have been admitted, for there is a necessity for clerks who have to take out figures to form estimates to understand drawing.

On the whole I think there is reason to be satisfied with the starting of this class, and to hope that it may in some small degree tend to meet a want that certainly does exist.

The funds granted by Government have proved sufficient up to date; but I think we shall require the services of an additional native draughtsman as teacher only for class hours, and the salary to be given for this will be small.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th September 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Master of the Mint.

List of trades or professions followed by pupils attending Government Mechanical Drawing Class.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

		Trade or Profession			Number of pupils	
EUROPEAN OR EUROPEANS.	{	Engineer Apprentice	...	...	D	13
		C. J. P. Drainage Apprentice	...	...	D	3
		Overseer, P. W. D.	...	...	E	4
		Fitter (Engine)	...	...	A	3
		Drainage Contractor	...	...	F	1
		Clerk, P. W. D.	...	...	G	2
		Student, P. W. D.	...	...	D	3
NATIVES.	{	Vicemen and Fitters	...	...	A	7
		Turner	...	...	A	6
		Machinemen	...	...	A	5
		Overseer, P. W. D.	...	...	E	3
		Sircar, P. W. D.	...	...	E	7
		Contractor P. W. D. (petty contractor)	...	...	F	3
		Pay Mistry	...	...	B	4
		Carpenter	...	...	C	1
		Engine Driver	...	...	A	1
		Apprentice, P. W. D.	...	...	D	2
	{	Writer, P. W. D.	...	...	G	2
Total					...	70

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd September 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Master of the Mint.

No. 3342, Calcutta, the 15th September 1873.

From—H. J. S. COTTON, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Master of the Mint.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum of the 4th September 1873, on the evening drawing class opened at the Presidency College under your charge, and in reply to convey the Lieutenant-Governor's best thanks for the trouble you have taken in the matter. As the evening class is a real practical school, His Honor quite agrees with you that no amateurs, but only tradesmen, should receive its benefits.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has however been lately informed that there are in Calcutta Bengalis who after leaving school had taken to and become successful in the higher classes of handicraft. His Honor heard of an authentic instance of a Brahmin who, after passing the entrance examination, took to the trade of a plumber, and has now become a master-plumber; and he hopes that under your teaching similar instances may be multiplied. He is sure you will gladly receive men of any class who are *bonâ fide* working to become efficient tradesmen.

IMPROVEMENT OF CHANDBALLY PORT.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MARINE.

Calcutta, the 22nd September 1873.

READ—

A recent correspondence relative to proposals for improving the ports of Orissa.

1. On a consideration of a report submitted by Mr. J. Beames, Officiating Commissioner of the Orissa Division, from Captain J. H. Jones, Commander of the steam ship *Madras* of the British India Steam Navigation Company, plying between Calcutta and Chandbally, and of a note recorded by the Hon'ble V. H. Schalch, the Member in Charge of the Land Revenue Department of the Board of Revenue, on his late visit to Chandbally, the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the following measures for improving that port :—

(1) The erection of two additional posts on the bank at the bottom of the Chandbally reach to define the line of deepest water across the bar, and of three posts to define the limits of the false bar off Centre Island.

(2) The erection of a conspicuous first class durable beacon on the mainland, 2,800 yards north of the Chanpaul tree, to serve as a safe and certain guide to the mouth of the river in the event of the K buoy and Short's Island beacon, which is only a temporary affair, being washed adrift or displaced by an easterly gale.

(3) The survey of the Byturnee river.

2. His Honor has expressed his readiness also to support the Hon'ble Mr. Schalch's recommendation, that a dispensary should be opened at Chandbally. Government support will be given on the most liberal terms allowed by the rules, provided the necessary private or local funds are forthcoming; otherwise the Commissioner will suggest some arrangement for giving effect to this most desirable measure.

3. On the other marine questions noticed in Captain Jones's report and in the Hon'ble Mr. Schalch's note, orders had already issued in connexion with a memorandum of the urgent requirements of the ports of Balasore, Dhamrah, and Chandbally, drawn up by Captain Harris, Conservator of the Orissa Ports, and submitted to Government by the Commissioner, Mr. Ravenshaw, in the month of July last.

4. The measures sanctioned on Captain Harris's recommendations are detailed below :—

CAPTAIN HARRIS'S PROPOSALS.

Balasore Port.

1. The entrance to the Boorabullung or Balasore river should be completely surveyed from the Balasore buoy to the Bulrangurry house in the month of November or December 1873.

2. The neck of land above Bulrangurry, called Geria bend, should be cut through.

3. One of two alternative cuts indicated should be made near Chargutchea.

THE ORDERS PASSED BY GOVERNMENT ON
CAPTAIN HARRIS'S PROPOSALS.

Balasore Port.

THE Master-Attendant, Calcutta, has been requested to arrange, in communication with Captain Harris, for lending a survey vessel for this purpose.

The Commissioner's action in referring proposals 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, to the Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle, has been approved, and the Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department has been requested to cause the survey and report to be made quickly.

4. Silting up of the old bend at the existing out should be assisted by spur or bend across lower end to send all the water through the out and deepen it.

5. A few short spurs, judiciously placed, should be tried for improving existing shoals.

6. A few posts or bamboos, with white chattees or baskets on them, might be advantageously placed as crossing marks in the various reaches.

7. Tidal gauges should be put up at Chandepore, Bulrangurry, and Nalcoolie, painted and marked to feet, and large enough to read some distance off.

8. A rough but strong jetty is required at Balasore ghât for landing and embarking goods and passengers. An old native craft, well-moored, with a stage built over her, might do. She would answer also as a godown for stores.

9. The three leaky buoys at the ghât should be sent to Calcutta, and replaced by three others of the same size, with chain and mooring complete.

10. Two trees at Nalcoolie will soon fall into the river and form snags, and should be removed.

11. Two anchors should be laid on shore at ghât for the steamer to run lines to.

Ports of Dhamrah and Chandbally.

1 & 2. An extra buoy, third class, wooden spire, is wanted to mark the sea entrance to the new or south channel of the Dhamrah river, and a first class buoy for the extreme north-east point of Palmyra's reef.

3. Good tidal gauges should be put up on each side of the Chandipaul bar to enable vessels entering and leaving to ascertain exact rise of the tide.

4. The channel at the back of Kallibunge Island should be closed, so as to send all the water down the north side of the island and keep Chandipaul bar open.

5. Two new buoys should be laid at the entrance of the Byturnee river, to enable long steamers to turn in with confidence and safety.

The Lieutenant-Governor will approve of the cost of these works being charged to the road fund, so long as it is the real wish of the people so to spend the fund, and so long as too large a share of the fund is not spent on the sea and river approaches to the town of Balasore to the injury of the rest of the district. The Government will be prepared at the same time to bear from provincial funds, up to a limit of Rs. 5,000, one-third of the expenses of carrying out these proposals, provided that they are reported as feasible at reasonable cost and as practically good.

The Commissioner has been authorized to arrange for this in communication with Captain Harris, the cost being charged to the Balasore Port Fund.

This scheme has been approved, and Captain Baker has been asked to arrange, in communication with Captain Harris, for getting as cheaply as possible an old craft of the kind required; the work to be done during this official year, and to be charged to the Balasore Port Fund.

The Master-Attendant has been requested to arrange, in communication with Captain Harris, for bringing to Calcutta for repair the three leaky buoys, sending down in their place new ones, with chain and mooring complete.

The Commissioner has been informed that the removal of the trees can be arranged for by him through the Magistrate and Captain Harris.

The Master-Attendant has been directed accordingly to send down two anchors, in communication with Captain Harris, to be laid on shore at the Balasore ghât.

Ports of Dhamrah and Chandbally.

Captain Baker has been instructed to send down accordingly, in communication with Captain Harris, two buoys with chains and anchors.

Captain Harris has been authorized to set up these gauges, the Balasore Port Fund being debited with the cost.

The Commissioner has been directed to refer this proposal, in the first instance, to the Government Engineer for report. He has been informed at the same time that the work cannot, if decided upon finally, be thrown on the Marine Department as suggested by him, but must be undertaken as a local work, though the Government may possibly be able to contribute one-third the cost from provincial funds.

The Master-Attendant is under instructions to supply two buoys with anchors and chains to Captain Harris, who will lay them down as proposed at the entrance of the Byturnee river.

6. Two new buoys should be laid at Jute crossing, west of Centre Island, Byturnee river, to mark the limits of shoal water.

7. A good beacon is required on South Point, Byturnee river, to serve as a crossing mark.

8. The banks of the Byturnee river should be cleared of the patches of jungles on them. This would enable loaded boats to track up to Chandbally without stopping every few yards to clear their tow lines.

9. Two new buoys are required on extreme spits of sand in reaches 3 and 4 of the Byturnee river.

10. A small four-oared jolly boat should be supplied to the Inspector of Customs, Chandbally, to enable him to visit Dhamrah occasionally, and Moregaun every time the steamer calls, which could not be done without a boat, as the country is under water during the floods.

11. Two buoys should be laid off Chandbally for steamers to moor to, and two old anchors with large rings should be buried on shore for the same purpose, the present means of mooring being insufficient for safety in strong winds, and being attended with danger to coolies while landing and embarking.

5. Some of the above proposals coincide with recommendations made by Mr. George Robertson in the second series of his reports to the Government of India on Indian harbours. The further proposals recommended by Mr. Robertson in connection with the ports of Orissa, and authorized to be carried out, are as follows:—

- (1) To place a beacon at the newly-formed extremity of Point Reddie.
- (2) To alter the construction of existing beacons by having the discs to cross each other at right angles, instead of placing them so as not to hold the wind, a position which renders them hardly visible when looked at edgeways.
- (3) To replace the tidal gauges which Captain Harris had set up across the bar at the mouth of the main branch of the river Mohanuddy, but which had been lost, or had become useless from one cause or other.
- (4) To remove the wreck lying near False Point anchorage.

For the last work the Master-Attendant, Calcutta, has been requested to arrange in communication with Captain Harris. The other three works will be undertaken as local works.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed the publication for general information of this resolution, with Captain Jones's report and the Hon'ble Mr. Schalech's memorandum above referred to.

No orders have been passed by Government on this proposal, as, the buoys being urgently required, Captain Harris has promised to send them from store at False Point.

The proposed beacon, the Commissioner has been informed, may be set up as a local work.

The Commissioner has been informed that this work must be treated as a local work on an internal communication line, and that it may be carried out under his orders.

Captain Baker has been instructed to supply two suitable buoys to Captain Harris, who will lay them down on the spits of sand referred to.

The Commissioner has been authorized to arrange through Captain Harris for getting from the Master-Attendant a four-oared jolly boat for the purpose mentioned, as soon as he finds that there is money enough in the customs budget to pay for the cost.

Instructions have issued to Captain Baker for supplying Captain Harris with buoys and anchors for this object.

No. 3461.

COPY of this resolution, with copies of Mr. Schalech's note and Captain Jones's report, forwarded to the Commissioner of Orissa, with a request that Captain Harris and the Magistrate may keep in view the early prosecution of all the works which have been sanctioned.

Dated Calcutta, the 29th July 1873.

From—J. H. JONES, Esq., Commander, Steam Ship *Madras*,
To—CAPTAIN HARRIS, Master-Attendant, Fuleo Point.

IN accordance with your request, I have the honor to report as follows on the Dhamrah river as far as east point, the Bruhmuni as far as north point, and the Byturnee as far as Chandbally.

There are two entrances to the Dhamrah, the north and south channels. The north channel commences at the Khannaka buoy, follows nearly a south-west course, continues to the C buoy, a distance of 3 miles, in which at any time I have not found less than 11 feet reduced.

The south channel commences about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the K buoy at the extreme eastern point of Short's Island, runs in a westerly direction along the north shore of Short's Island, to a distance of about 300 yards west of the G buoy, when you deepen into 22 feet reduced; good anchorage in fine weather, but very exposed in bad weather; from the eastward in this channel I have not had less than 12 feet 6 inches to 13 feet reduced.

The channel from the anchorage of 24 feet shoaled to 18 feet in the vicinity of the C buoy, after passing which you deepen gradually as you approach the A buoy to 24 and 30 feet reduced (the A buoy north). This is a capital anchorage, good space, a soft clay bottom and well sheltered from all but a north-east wind.

After passing the A buoy you gradually shoal on the inner bar, on which a fairway buoy (nun) is placed, which buoy, kept on with the Chanpaul tree, will lead you across in 8 feet reduced. After deepening over the bar you steer for the eastern point of Kalliburga Island, keeping it nearly a point open on your port bow, when you gradually deepen into a channel of $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms along the north bank of that island carrying good water close to. When you arrive near Dhamrah Custom House, you cross over to the northern side, and keep that shore abroad, carrying 45 fathoms, till you open the channel south of Kalliburga, when you haul gradually over to Round Point, passing it at a distance of about 300 yards on your port hand; you then steer a mid channel course till you arrive off North Point, when you turn sharply into the Byturnee river. Inland of South Point there is a very conspicuous tree, which, kept on with South Point, leads you a mid channel course, but as South Point is not well defined, and as the sands on either side are very steep too, I would consider it advisable to have a conspicuous mark erected on the extreme of South Point, which, kept on with the tree above mentioned, would lead clear through, and as the sands are steep, there should be nun buoys to mark their spits and define the channel.

After rounding North Point the channel, as far as Chandbally, is very narrow and tortuous, necessitating great caution in approaching the sands, and constant care whilst running along the bank. There is a bar at the west of Centre Island called the false bar, on which there is 8 feet reduced in a very narrow line with a strong current on a flood-tide, setting right across it, causing a number of eddies and oft-times great difficulty in keeping in the fairway track; on both sides of this bar there is a spit of 5 feet reduced.

There is a bar of 9 feet at the bottom of Chandbally reach; with the exception of the above two bars there is not less than 3 fathoms in the channel between Chandbally and North Point. The spits of the sands extend well into the channel. Three of the sands are dry at half flood, as I would recommend nun buoys being placed on the spits of the sand in each reach so as to define the limits of the navigable channel.

After deepening over the bar at the bottom of Chandbally reach, you deepen into 4 fathoms, which water is continuous through the remainder of the reach; opposite to Chandbally the banks are very steep too at 3 fathoms. The reach is about 420 feet wide from bank to bank, just room to turn a steamer—the length of the *Madras*; if the tide is not too strong, I would recommend for Chandbally two one-ton anchors, to be laid off the bank, a distance of about 40 yards, sufficient to moor the vessel ahead and astern, and two anchors of 15 cwt., to be laid in the earth on the banks of the river opposite the first two anchors, so as to be able to moor the vessel the same as the in-shore vessels in Calcutta are.

The soil at and around Chandbally is of a sandy alluvial deposit, which, when the ground is saturated with water, becomes quite loose or alive, so that any posts placed in the earth for the purpose of fastening ship's hawsers to for mooring are perfectly worthless, as on the first onset of a squall or high wind the weight of the vessel would draw them out of the ground, as it did on the 12th of June last, when the *Madras* narrowly escaped being ashore, the *Mary Grant* was left high and dry. In the dry season, when the ground has become firm and hard through a course of fine dry weather, they are quite sufficient for the purpose of mooring, as the tides are not strong at that season. In addition there should be placed on the bank at the bottom of Chandbally reach two posts, which being kept in one would define the line of deepest water across the bar.

With regard to the false bar off the Centre Island, I would recommend that three posts, similar to the marks on at Nynan on the river Hooghly, be placed on the bank to define the limits of the bar, which is very bad.

With regard to the approaches to the river, a commander bound to the Dhamrah would not in my opinion, except under very favorable circumstances, steer direct for the K buoy coming in from the eastward, as, should he unfortunately experience a southerly set, he might find himself all at once landed on the top of Point Palmyra's shoal, which extends a distance of

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.						BARLEY.						RICE, BEST SORT.						RICE, COMMON.					
		Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.									
BENGAL.																									
Western Districts.																									
BURDWAN	1 Burdwan ...	13 0	13 0	14 12	24 0	24 0	21 8	20 8	16 4	20 8	21 12	17 4	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0									
	2 Rancoorah ...	13 6	13 1	14 4	23 0	22 0	20 0	16 4	15 12	13 0	14 6	18 6	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0									
	3 Beerbhoom ...	14 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	17 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0						
	4 Midnapore ...	11 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0						
	5 Hooghly ...	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0						
	6 Howrah ...	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	15 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0									
Central Districts.																									
PRESIDENCY	8 24-Pergunnahs ...	11 8	12 5	11 8	26 8	26 0	24 8	8 0	9 2	8 0	18 13	18 12	16 13	16 13	16 13	16 13									
	7 Nulda ...	13 0	13 5	14 8	26 10	32 0	29 2	15 4	15 4	16 0	17 12	17 13	...	...	...	...					
	6 Jessore ...	4 8	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 4	19 0	24 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0						
RAJSHAHY	9 Moorshedabad ...	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0						
	10 Dinagore ...	14 0	14 0	14 4	18 0	18 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0									
	11 Malda ...	15 0	16 0	17 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	19 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0									
	12 Rajshahye ...	15 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	33 12	16 0	13 8	18 6	21 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0									
	13 Rungpore ...	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 13	14 0	15 0	16 10	...	24 10	24 10	24 10	24 10						
	14 Bograh ...	15 0	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	20 8	24 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0						
COOCH BEHAR	15 Pubna ...	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	27 8	27 8	27 8	27 8						
	16 Darjeeling ...	6 0	5 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0									
	17 Julpigoree ...	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...					
Eastern Districts.																									
DACCA	18 Dacca ...	12 8	13 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	26 10	21 0	20 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0									
	19 Furreedpore ...	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0						
	20 Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	19 0	26 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0			
	21 Mymensing ...	12 8	13 0	16 12	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 12	23 8	4 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0						
	22 Sylhet ...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	22 0	22 0	21 0	31 0	31 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0									
CHITTAGONG	23 Cachar ...	9 6	9 6	8 6	...	...	...	24 10	24 10	29 1	32 0	39 1	39 1	39 1	39 1	39 1						
	24 Chittagong ...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0						
	25 Nookhully ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0			
	26 Tipperah ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	33 8	33 8	33 8	33 8						
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	10 0	10 0	11 4	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	18 5	16 0	16 0	17 6	17 6	17 6	17 6						
	Hill Tipperah ...	10 0	10 0	11 4	...	...	...	20 0	18 8	21 8	24 6	23 7	33 8	33 8	33 8	33 8						
BEHAR.																									
PATNA	28 Patna ...	14 12	15 0	24 0	24 0	25 8	31 4	14 8	15 0	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0									
	29 Gya ...	12 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	21 0	34 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	12 8	13 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0									
	30 Shahabad ...	14 0	14 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	27 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	14 8	16 12	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0									
	31 Tirhoot ...	11 8	11 8	13 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	15 0	16 8	14 0	17 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0									
	32 Sarun ...	14 0	14 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	28 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	16 0	16 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0									
BHAUGULPORE	33 Champaran ...	14 0	14 0	18 0	31 0	32 4	28 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0									
	34 Monghyr ...	15 7	15 7	17 8	20 4	20 4	33 6	13 8	13 6	12 6	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8									
	35 Bhagulpore ...	14 8	15 2	16 0	22 11	25 4	25 4	15 2	15 2	16 6	17 11	16 8	19 16	19 16	19 16	19 16									
ORISSA.	36 Purneah ...	14 0	15 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 5	17 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0									
	37 Bonthal Pergunnahs ...	13 6	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0						
CHOTA NAGPORE.																									
South-West Frontier Agency.																									
CHOTA NAGPORE	41 Hazarebaugh ...	12 8	12 0	13 4	...	...	...	17 12	9 0	10 0	11 14	14 8	18 0	16 1	16 1	16 1						
	42 Lohardugga ...	11 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0							
	43 Singbhoom ...	12 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0									
	44 Maunbhoom ...	12 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	24 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0						
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.																									
ASSAM	45 Goalpara ...	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0						
	46 Kamroop ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	24 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0						
	47 Durrung ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 4	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0						
	48 Nowgong ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	20 8	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0						
	49 Sohelangor ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50 Lakhimpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	51 Naga Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	52 Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	53 Garo Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd September 1878.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 24, 1878.

Districts of Bengal on the 15th September 1873.

BY THE SHER OF SO TOLANS.

BAJRA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			RAOI OR MURWA.			MAISE OR INDIAN CORN.			SALT.			REMARK.
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	34 0	35 0	20 8	20 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 10
...	18 0	17 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	
...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 12	8 12	
...	19 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	
...	18 8	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 10	8 12	
...	20 0	20 0	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	8 9	
...	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	21 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	8 8	
...	18 12	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 12	7 8	
...	18 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	19 11	18 12	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	...	7 11	7 4	...	
...	15 0	16 5	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	8 4	7 8	
...	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	20 4	20 0	27 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	
...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	
...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	
...	27 0	29 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 14	
...	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 8	
...	18 0	18 0	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 2	
...	14 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 9	8 0	
...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	
...	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	
...	11 4	11 4	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 2	8 0	
...	25 0	24 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	16 8	16 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	
...	23 0	23 8	28 0	21 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	
...	23 0	20 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	30 0	27 0	...	7 4	7 8	7 8	
...	23 0	24 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	...	32 0	32 0	...	8 0	7 4	8 0	
...	21 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	34 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	
...	25 2	25 2	31 6	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	42 0	7 6	7 2	8 4	
...	23 5	24 0	25 4	41 3	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	7 14	8 3	
...	23 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 6	
26 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	36 0	27 0	31 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
...	27 9	28 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	8 0	
...	19 11	21 0	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	
...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	
...	11 11	18 0	17 8	22 0	21 0	30 0	20 0	17 0	29 0	8 12	6 12	7 0	
...	14 0	15 0	12 0	33 0	10 0	...	22 0	30 0	...	6 0	6 4	5 12	
...	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	
...	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	
...	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	
...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	
...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	7 8	
...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	6 0	

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 21, 1878.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 20th September 1878.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	Sept. 23rd*	0·68	Weather hot, with slight rain.	Crops doing well, but require more rain.	Public health as before. Fever worse.
	2 Bancoorah	" 20th	0·80	Generally dry	Early rice being reaped; a good outturn is expected. Indigo manufacture completed; about four hundred maunds outturn. Other crops doing well.	General health good.
	3 Beerbhoom	" 20th	0·63	Bright hot weather, with occasional showers.	Good. More rain would benefit the rice crop, especially on the high lands.	
	4 Midnapore	" 20th	0·49	Rainfall at sudder exceptionally scanty as compared with the rest of the district.	Generally prosperous up to date.	
	5 Hooghly	" 20th	1·23	Cloudy and clear	The prospects of the crops are fair, but more rain is wanted.	
	Howrah	" 20th	0·90	There was very little rain during the week.	Early rice and jute crops nearly reaped. Transplantation of the late paddy seedling has been completed. The sugarcane is good.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	" 23rd†	0·13	Warm; very close and oppressive during the last three days and no rain.	The cutting of the early rice and jute continues. Transplantation of the late rice nearly finished.	Fever as usual at this season of the year.
	7 Nuddea	" 20th	0·17	Dry and hot	The early rice harvest is turning out well, but rain is wanted for the late rice crop. A slight inundation would be welcome, especially in the Kuster sub-division.	
	8 Jessore	" 20th	0·84	Unusually dry, warm, and clear. Wind generally from the south-east.	The prospects of the late rice crop continue favorable. The indigo outturn has been good.	
RAJSHAHIE DIVISION.	9 Moorshednabad	" 20th	0·68	Very little rain and generally close.	The early rice harvest is going on. The prospects of the late rice crop have not improved.	Slight distress reported in a few villages in the north. Employment will be given locally.
	10 Dinagapore	" 20th	0·39	Close, steamy, and sultry, with occasional showers.	Rain is much wanted everywhere for the winter rice crops. Small showers fall, and where they do so, the crops promise fairly; but where little or no rain has fallen, the crop will be very bad indeed unless good heavy rain comes immediately.	
	11 Maldah	" 20th	1·47	Hot and dry, alternating with clouds, thunder, and occasional rain.	The winter crops are being sown; the other crops promise a little better than last week.	
	12 Rajshahye	" 20th	0·42	There has been little or no rain throughout the district during the past week.	The prospects of the transplanted rice are still very unfavorable owing to want of rain. The early and late rice are, however, in better condition. The early rice is being reaped. Tobacco and teel (oilseed) are being sown.	A few cases of small-pox have been reported from Belmoriah and Natore stations, and of cholera from Beaulah.
	13 Rangpore	" 20th	1·46	Warm, with slight showers.	Prospects better to the south of the district, where 3·40 inches of rain has fallen. Elsewhere more rain urgently required.	

* Telegram of the 23rd September received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.
† Report of the 23rd September received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
RAJSHAHY DIV.	14 Hooghly	Sept. 20th	1.07	Much rain is still wanted.	The prospects of the late rice crops continue to suffer in consequence of the want of rain.	
	15 Pubna	" 20th	2.11	Weather hot and sometimes close, with slight showers of rain.	The prospects of the late rice is fair only.	
	16 Darjeeling	" 20th	0.86	Very little rain; alternate mist and sunshine; light winds.	The crops are progressing favorably. The early crops have all been gathered in. The loss is said to be about one-fourth of the anticipated outturn, but no serious inconvenience is experienced.	
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.	17 Julpigoree	" 20th	2.69	Too dry for the time of the year.	The rain fallen is sufficient for the Doons, but more and much more is urgently needed in the south of the district, and especially towards Dinagepore. Prospects of winter rice not as good as could be wished; there will be a small loss generally.	
	Cooch Behar	" 20th	1.94	Generally fine. There was a heavy shower in the afternoon of the 17th.	The prospects of the late rice continue unfavorable in the south and west. In other parts an average crop anticipated.	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	" 23rd*	0.22	Weather hot, with almost no rain.	Rivers falling very fast. Crops will suffer if there is no more rain.	
	19 Furreedpore	" 20th	2.84	Hot and clear	The late rice crop is not in a promising condition owing to the fall of the rivers.	
	20 Backergunge					Return not received.
	21 Mymensing	" 20th	0.30	Same as last week. No rain beyond occasional showers.	Unfavorable.	
	22 Sylhet	" 13th	2.17	Cool in the morning, but close for the remaining part of the day.	The early rice has not yet been fully cut. The late crop has been nearly wholly planted out. More rains still wanted for the crops on the high grounds.	
	23 Cachar	" 13th	0.67	Hot and sultry	Favorable for tea operations, but more rain required for the rice.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Chittagong	" 13th	4.12	Hot and unsettled	Reaping of early rice is finished, the crop being slightly under an average one. In one or two mouzaha insects have appeared, and some damage has been done to crops in Kutubdia and Moiskal by unusually high tides.	
	25 Noakhally	" 13th	2.48	The weather was very hot and close on the 9th, 10th, and 11th; during the rest of the week it was cloudy or rainy.	Early rice gathered in, and the transplanting of the late or winter rice almost completed.	
	26 Tipperah	" 20th	0.21	Fine and hot; rainfall at Bramanberiah 3.34.	Good in south and central Tipperah. A few heavy showers however in October will be beneficial; a slight improvement in Brahmanberiah, but there must be a considerable loss in the winter rice crop.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 18th	1.32	Weather seasonable. Excessive heat throughout the whole week, with occasional showers. Nights cool.	Crops fair. The cotton and the late rice crops are in flower. The early rice crop is being gathered in. Pumpkins in abundance.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 13th	3.37	Heavy rain in the latter part of the week, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Weather cloudy and very warm.	Fair.	

* Telegram of the 23rd September received on the same day. * Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Humans.
BEHAR.		1873.				
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	Sept. 23rd*	0.01	Weather very hot and oppressive; very little rain at head-quarters, though more has fallen generally throughout the district.	Prospects of the crops better	General health good, but a few scattered cases of cholera are still reported.
	29 Gya	" 20th	2.49	Hot	Rice crop progressing favorably.	
	30 Shahabad	" 20th	1.65	Seasonable. Showers during the week.	Prospects on the whole good; more rain required for the rice on the high lands. Early crops being harvested in places.	
	31 Tirhoot	" 20th	1.03	Hot and cloudy. There has been scanty rain in some parts of the district.	Early crop is expected to be only an 8-annas one. The rice crop is said to be in a most deplorable condition in Mudhubani for want of rain. If no rain falls within a few days the whole of the high land crops will be destroyed.	Cholera decreased.
	32 Sarun	" 20th	0.38	Hot throughout the week. East and west winds.	Early crop is being harvested; manufacture of indigo going on. Rain urgently wanted all over the district to save the paddy crops.	Cholera decreasing.
	33 Champaran	" 20th	0.1	Sultry; often cloudy; east winds.	The early crop drying up for want of rain, which is urgently required for the paddy.	Cholera still prevalent.
BHAUGULPUR DIVISION.	34 Monghyr	" 20th	2.59	Seasonable	Rain fell in the beginning of the week very opportunely and did much good. The general prospects continue fair, and reports from subdivisions are satisfactory.	
	35 Bhagulpore	" 23rd	0.30	Not more than an inch of rain anywhere.	Unless heavy rain falls before long, rice crop must be a poor one.	General health very good. Fever not increasing in Muddohpore sub-division.
	36 Purneah	" 20th	1.62	Cooler than last week, but still hot.	The early crop is being cut, and the late rice crop is all planted out. Rain still wanted.	
	37 Southal Pergunnahs	" 20th	4.70	Fine bright morning; day clouds over from noon, and the evening and night begin in storms of wind and rain with frequent thunder and lightning.	Rice crops reported generally excellent. Indian corn average ten-annas outturn.	
ORISSA.						
ODISHA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack	" 23rd*	0.35	Very little rain throughout the district; weather very hot.	Rain much wanted for the late rice crops, prospects of which are fair at present.	Public health fair.
	39 Pooree	" 13th	0.22	Hot for the most part of the week, but heavy rainfall on the night of the 12th, and the weather was cloudy on the 13th instant. Rainfall at Khoordha 0.27.	The weeding and transplanting operations in the late rice fields of Pergunnahs Sirain, Kotrahang, Sultanpore, &c., are still going on. The weeding and transplanting operations of high land late rice fields of pergunnahs in the east of the district have been backward for want of rain. Early rice crop is being reaped in certain places in Pergunnahs Rahang, Sirain, and Kotrahang, and in others is begun to be harvested. The prospects of cold weather crops continue favorable. Recent showers have done general good. In Khoordha sub-division the state of the crops is promising.	

* Telegram of the 23rd September received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Bulder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ORISSA.—(Contd.)		1873.				
ORISSA DIV.	40 Balasore	Sept. 20th	3.72	Heavy, but intermittent rain.	The prospects of a harvest generally are particularly favorable. The early rice, which is being cut, is pronounced a 16-anna crop. There is, however, a partial failure in the south-west for want of rain, and in the north-east from inundation.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-West Frontier Agency.					
	41 Hazarcebaugh	" 20th	5.11	Exactly what is wanted. Days of heavy rain and sunshine alternate.	The scanty gundli crop is being cut, and the rest of the early crop will soon follow. The rice crop is most promising on all sides; people are hopeful about it.	Cholera is very bad in the Guwan and Gooma thanahs. Scarcely any small-pox.
	42 Lohardugga	" 20th	6.56	Seasonable	The crops progressing favorably, and the prospects at present are very good. The early crops, which are being cut, seem to be generally fair; and ploughing for the winter crops in Palamow is actually going on.	
	43 Singhbhum	" 13th	0.89	Fiercely hot, with a blazing sun all up to the 12th, when a most welcome shower of rain fell and continued heavily during the night; 13th bright and sunny again.	Generally good so far as the low lying lands are concerned, but the long continued drought is beginning to cause serious apprehensions for crops on high lands. The gundli has been all reaped, and generally has given a fair return from 10 to 12 annas. The gora dhan is in course of cutting. If the last rains continue all will be well.	Cholera all gone.
	44 Maunbhum	" 20th	1.13	Favorable, except near the sudder station, where rain is much wanted.	The crops all promise well, except near the sudder station, where there has been a partial failure on the high grounds for want of rain.	Cholera has disappeared.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
	45 Goalparah	" 13th	1.99	Whole week was hot, with occasional slight showers of rain.	The state of winter paddy is good; but owing to want of sufficient rain in proper time a large portion of the land remained uncultivated; other crops doing well.	
	46 Kamroop	" 22nd*	0.50	The weather was clear and hot; occasionally some heavy showers.	Late rice crop progressing favorably. Tea, cotton, pulses, and sugarcane doing well.	Public health good.
	47 Durrung	" 13th	1.23	Hot nights and mornings; little breeze occasionally; heavy fogs in the mornings.	Want of rain in the western half of the district caused great anxiety with regard to crops. In the eastern portion of the district crops doing well. Rice on high lands being cut; a fair crop estimated. Prospects generally fair. Sugarcane doing well.	Cholera and fever very prevalent in the western part of the district. In the eastern part not much cholera, but a good deal of fever.
	48 Nowgong	" 13th	3.15	Weather seasonable, with smart showers and strong north-easterly wind at intervals. Heavy rain has fallen in the interior to the south of the district.	The late rainfall has been very beneficial for the late rice crop, which is doing well. Tea operations most favorable.	No further cases of cattle murrain. No new cases of cholera or small-pox. Weather certainly healthier than it has been.

* Telegram of the 22nd September received on the 23rd. Shows the rainfall during the seven days including the 22nd instant.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1873.				
49	Soobaugor	Sept. 13th	0.30	Fair	... Rain is still much wanted. In some places the rice crop must be short, but on the low lying lands it does better. The crop is now nearly all planted out. Tea doing well.	
50	Luckimpore	" 13th	0.12	The whole week was very hot. In North Luckimpore sub-division rain at night and in early morning; heavy rains on Tuesday and Wednesday, and a good deal of electricity about, but no regular storm.	Crops slightly backward, but there is no need of any anxiety.	A good deal of fever about.
51	Naga Hills	" 6th	1.86	The weather has been most seasonable. Fine in the daytime, with smart showers at night.	The cutting of the joom rice is being proceeded with. The cotton crop is looking healthy and promises well. The most of the pathar land is being planted out.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	" 13th	1.12	The weather has been variable, with heavy showers generally at night.	The paddy fields are very promising, and Job's tears and millet will give a plentiful harvest. Cotton is also coming on well.	
53	Garro Hills	" 13th	1.62	There has been a little more rain than the previous week. The weather on the whole has been seasonable, and the nights remarkably cool.	Nearly all the paddy has been cut. The prospects of the cotton crop promise fair.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 23rd September 1873.R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 31st Aug. to 6th Sept. 1873.	Rain from 7th to 13th Sept. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1873.			
	Burdwan	Burdwan	1.39	2.70	56.56	13th Sept.		
		Cutwa	0.72	0.98	37.72	ditto.		
		Culina	1.63	1.31	44.84	ditto.		
		Bood-Rood	1.41	2.13	45.43	ditto.		
		Ranagunge	3.28	2.31	44.03	ditto.		
	Bancoorah	Jehanabad	2.05	3.17	41.69	ditto.		
		Bancoorah	1.19	1.56	45.13	ditto.		
		Rooree	1.60	0.93	51.25	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Midnapore	1.05	3.70	44.52	ditto.		
		Tumlook	0.22	1.40	45.94	ditto.		
		Gurbetta	2.19	2.57	46.03	ditto.		
	Hooghly	Contal	Dy. Collr.'s Office	6.21	3.35	49.90	ditto.	
			Exc. Engr.'s Office	6.92	4.08	45.40	ditto.	
		Hooghly	1.90	1.68	37.76	ditto.		
		Howrah	1.84	3.06	42.35	ditto.		
	Howrah	Howrah	3.15	2.86	44.73	ditto.		
PRESDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	26-Pergunnahs	Rangor Island	3.80	2.50	46.53	ditto.		
		Calcutta	3.99	2.05	41.65	ditto.		
		Alipore { Dispensary	3.52	1.81	43.58	ditto.		
		Jail	3.23	1.60	42.58	ditto.		
		Russeerhaut	2.88	1.72	41.66	ditto.		
		Baraset	2.86	3.18	38.71	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour	0.59	2.24	4.41	ditto.		
		Barripore	5.12	3.26	49.52	ditto.		
		Satkhurah	2.56	1.58	44.70	ditto.		
		Barraekpore	2.58	2.58	44.08	ditto.		
	Nuddea	Dum-Dum	5.09	4.67	48.03	ditto.		
		Kishnaghur	1.09	0.74	46.10	ditto.		
		Bongong	2.54	2.53	30.88	ditto.		
		Mohorpur	1.88	1.83	40.58	ditto.		
		Choochungah	1.05	2.67	43.56	ditto.		
	Jessore	Kooshtea	0.77	0.42	35.87	ditto.		
		Ranaghat	1.74	0.01	33.31	ditto.		
		Jessore	1.57	1.36	42.22	ditto.		
		Nurrail	1.60	4.12	61.60	ditto.		
		Khoolneah	1.50	2.37	56.30	ditto.		
	Moorshedabad	Jemdah	1.15	2.31	41.80	ditto.		
		Bazirhaut	2.84	1.08	52.43	ditto.		
		Mazoorah	2.41	2.72	43.63	ditto.		
		Berhampore	2.89	1.33	39.03	ditto.		
		Rampershaut	0.83	1.56	27.64	ditto.		
		City Moorshedabad	1.63	1.53	24.89	ditto.		
		Jungipore	1.77	3.54	32.06	ditto.		
		Azimungo	0.05	2.50	34.68	ditto.		
		Lalsolla	2.10	1.22	37.19	ditto.		
		Dinagopore	0.34	0.72	42.65	ditto.		
	RAJSHAHY.	Maldah	1.14	0.46	22.74	ditto.		
		Maldah	1.69	0.59	30.47	ditto.		
		Beaulah	1.13	1.08	40.22	ditto.		
		Natore	0.18	0.12	41.99	ditto.		
		Rungpore	0.70	0.85	41.32	ditto.		
		Bhowanungo	0.55	2.02	76.36	ditto.		
Titalya		0.88	0.87	85.00	ditto.			
Bogra		0.80	1.71	40.49	ditto.			
Pubna		Not rec.	1.40	31.80	ditto.			
Seragunge								
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	57.88	31st July.	Not rec. 31st Aug. to 6th Sept.	
		Hospital	4.54	3.80	75.36	13th Sept.		
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	6.94	1.11	77.40	ditto.		
		Pallacotta	3.72	2.32	101.74	ditto.		
	Cooch Behar Tributary	Bodah	1.16	0.15	60.70	ditto.		
		Cooch Behar	1.40	3.43	110.22	ditto.		
	Bhutan Dware	Buxa	9.01	0.90	164.10	ditto.		
	DACCA.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
		Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office	1.04	3.10	59.78	ditto.	
Hospital			1.30	2.14	57.32	ditto.		
Moonshegunge			2.35	1.23	62.12	ditto.		
Furreedpore		Manickgunge	3.92	2.03	47.76	ditto.		
		Furreedpore	2.41	4.75	46.41	13th Sept.		
		Gosaiundo	2.32	2.99	40.05	ditto.		
Backergunge		Hurrisaul	1.09	2.14	53.97	ditto.		
		Perozpore	4.15	1.45	53.29	ditto.		
		Madaripore	2.54	1.01	56.74	ditto.		
		Pateakbally	1.63	Not rec.	75.77	6th Sept.		
		Dowlat Khan	1.85	2.40	85.78	13th Sept.		
Mymensing		Mymensing	0.36	0.72	49.38	ditto.		
		Jamalpor	0.75	0.92	44.15	ditto.		
		Atteah	1.31	1.55	41.50	ditto.		
		Kishoregunge	2.80	0.50	66.13	ditto.		
		Sylhet	Sylhet	4.70	1.24	114.08	ditto.	
Cachar	Cachar	3.12	0.65	85.01	ditto.			
	Hylakandy	4.38	Not rec.	75.87	6th Sept.			
	Koyah	2.08	Not rec.	73.53	ditto.			
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Tel. graph Office	4.20	4.60	77.50	15th Sept.		
		Jail	3.87	4.12	78.53	ditto.		
	Noakhally	Govt. Bazar	3.56	1.85	131.33	ditto.	Not rec. 17th to 23rd August.	
		Noakhally	4.93	1.08	102.21	ditto.		
	Tipperah	Comillah	1.04	1.44	70.30	ditto.		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Brakmanbariah	1.17	3.29	59.28	ditto.		
		Hill Tipperah	2.80	1.33	63.09	ditto.		
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	1.30	3.37	53.52	ditto.			

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 31st Aug. to 6th Sept. 1873.	Rain from 7th to 13th Sept. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BHAR.							
			Inches.	Inches.		1873.	
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	0.22	0.67	30.44	13th Sept.	
		Behar	0.32	0.97	37.39	ditto.	
		Barh	Nil.	1.30	32.84	ditto.	
		Dinapore... { Jail	0.30	Not rec.	33.55	6th Sept.	
	Gya	Dinapore... { Cantonment	Nil.	0.55	34.60	13th Sept.	
		Gya	1.60	1.74	34.08	ditto.	
		Nowadah	0.48	1.84	30.94	ditto.	
		Arumabad	0.22	1.00	32.37	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Jehanabad	0.25	0.61	33.16	ditto.	
		Arrah	Nil.	1.83	36.55	ditto.	
Sasseram		0.40	0.38	34.10	ditto.		
Buxar		0.23	1.35	32.23	ditto.		
BHAGULPORE.	Tirhoot	Bhuboah	2.33	0.69	35.08	ditto.	
		Muzafferpore	0.02	Not rec.	26.01	6th Sept.	
		Durbhanga	1.16	ditto	21.54	ditto.	
		Hajepore	0.16	ditto	34.20	ditto.	
	Sarun	Mudhubani	0.60	ditto	22.62	ditto.	
		Sestamaroe	Nil.	ditto	32.60	ditto.	
		Tamarae	0.73	0.51	29.07	13th Sept.	
		Chuprah	0.32	0.83	33.88	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Sewan	0.34	0.60	32.09	ditto.	
		Moteehari	0.42	0.23	40.93	ditto.	
Batnah		0.30	Nil.	32.00	ditto.		
Monghyr		0.43	1.25	36.20	ditto.		
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Begoeserai	0.21	2.20	33.94	ditto.	
		Jamode	1.16	2.12	42.88	ditto.	
		Bhagulpore	1.83	1.17	27.95	ditto.	
		Sopool	0.87	2.18	25.06	ditto.	
	Bhagulpore	Mudheypoorah	0.90	1.40	33.44	ditto.	
		Banka	1.04	3.02	34.54	ditto.	
		Sanborra	0.35	1.02	26.50	ditto.	
		Purneah	1.12	2.28	30.17	ditto.	
	Purneah	Kishengunge	0.50	2.33	37.02	ditto.	
		Arrawah	0.37	4.52	34.68	ditto.	
Deoghur		1.51	1.55	40.11	ditto.		
Jamtara		1.50	1.00	33.07	ditto.	Not recorded 1st June to 6th July.	
Nonthal Pergunnah	Ramchal	1.10	1.80	21.90	ditto.		
	Moheshpore	1.12	1.80	24.56	ditto.	From 15th June.	
	Nya-Doomka	2.54	1.48	47.12	ditto.		
	Godda	1.70	2.23	32.40	ditto.		
ORISSA.							
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	3.90	0.70	30.30	ditto.	
		Cuttack { Hospital	4.17	0.75	33.99	ditto.	
		Jajipore	1.10	3.20	30.81	ditto.	
		Kondrapara	1.00	1.10	48.40	ditto.	
	Pooree	Jukutumpore	4.50	0.60	33.50	ditto.	
		Faise Point	3.15	1.45	35.40	ditto.	
		Pooree	5.50	3.72	39.54	ditto.	
		Khurdah	6.19	2.24	43.23	ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore	3.07	3.17	41.11	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck	2.05	3.76	31.58	ditto.	
Jollasore		2.84	2.13	45.94	ditto.	From 1st April.	
Sorah		1.72	4.32	34.10	ditto.	Ditto.	
Cuttack Tributary	Chandbally	2.23	2.37	28.80	ditto.		
	Mezala	Not rec.	Not rec.	35.90	2nd August.		
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Hasareebaugh	Hasareebaugh { Jail	2.70	5.40	54.87	13th Sept.	
		Hasareebaugh { Dispensary	2.47	3.72	48.44	ditto.	
		Pachumba	2.10	1.80	40.30	ditto.	
		Ranchoe	3.38	3.91	44.39	ditto.	
	Loharduggah	Paimow	2.15	1.85	34.03	ditto.	
		Singhloom	2.30	3.01	36.91	ditto.	
		Maunbhoom	1.08	1.60	40.22	ditto.	
		Gobindpore	1.87	2.10	43.64	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Goalparah	3.84	1.00	66.50	ditto.	
		Dhombree	3.30	5.65	61.32	ditto.	
Gowhaty		3.05	Nil.	45.00	ditto.		
Burpettah		2.05	0.11	68.16	ditto.		
Durrung	Tuzpore	2.75	1.35	61.33	ditto.		
	Mungledye	1.92	Not rec.	49.07	6th Sept.		
	Nowkong	2.44	3.20	68.40	13th Sept.		
	Seebaugor	4.15	Not rec.	67.39	6th Sept.		
Seebaugor	Golachat	1.38	ditto	60.63	ditto.		
	Jorchaut	2.01	ditto	60.40	ditto.		
	Nazcerah	2.20	ditto	63.87	ditto.		
	Dehrooghur	1.16	ditto	80.20	ditto.		
Luckimpore	North Luckimpore	5.06	ditto	80.37	ditto.		
	Suddya	2.37	ditto	73.93	ditto.		
	Samooorooding	Not rec.	ditto	38.20	30th August		
	Shillong	1.44	ditto	48.31	6th Sept.		
Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Jnowal	0.80	ditto	67.28	ditto.		
	Cherrapunjee	0.85	ditto	279.65	ditto.		
	Tura	1.22	1.62	77.44	13th Sept.		
	Benares	3.05	0.77	54.91	ditto.		
Garohills	Akyab	9.00	5.50	176.40	13th Sept.		

CALCUTTA,
The 20th September 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 14th to 20th Sept. 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Sept. 14th	10	29.693	29.711	80.2	82.2	83	SE	...	...	K, C	
	14th	16	29.708	29.724	82.0	79.3	88	SSE	...	0.08	K	
	15th	10	29.701	29.800	80.5	82.5	83	SSE	...	0.05	S, K	
	15th	16	29.692	29.680	87.5	83.0	81	SSE	...	0.02	K	
	16th	10	29.650	29.808	87.2	82.7	81	SSW	...	0.05	C, K	
	16th	16	29.725	29.713	80.5	83.0	74	SSW	...	...	C, K	
	17th	10	29.694	29.682	80.0	82.0	83	S by W	...	0.06	K	
	17th	16	29.712	29.700	86.5	81.4	79	S	...	...	K	
	18th	10	29.718	29.808	80.7	82.0	80	S by W	...	...	K	
	18th	16	29.724	29.712	89.4	81.4	69	SW	...	...	K	
SAGOR ISLAND.	19th	10	29.808	29.820	87.0	81.8	79	SW	...	...	C, K	
	19th	16	29.670	29.697	88.8	83.9	70	SW	...	...	C, K	
	20th	10	29.716	29.784	86.5	82.0	81	WSW	...	...	K	
	20th	16	29.648	29.680	67.4	82.0	78	S	...	...	C	
	Sept. 14th	10	29.706	29.712	79	77	90	SSE	7.1	0.06	N	a, r, n
	14th	16	29.628	29.632	83	79	83	SSE	11.2	0.10	N	a, v
	15th	10	29.705	29.801	87	82	79	SSE	10.7	...	N	b
	15th	16	29.693	29.698	80	82	83	SSE	12.2	...	N	b
	16th	10	29.659	29.805	87	82	79	S	5.2	...	N	b, v
	16th	16	29.730	29.736	87	83	84	S	8.0	...	K, S	b, v, scuds.
CHITTAGONG.	17th	10	29.874	29.880	87	82	79	SSE	2.7	...	N	a, n
	17th	16	29.763	29.760	87	81	76	SW	6.9	...	N	b, v
	18th	10	29.872	29.878	85	80	79	WSW	5.5	...	N	b, v, n
	18th	16	29.734	29.740	88	81	72	SSW	7.2	0.10	KS	b, v
	19th	10	29.831	29.837	88	82	76	SW	12.5	...	K	b, v
	19th	16	29.714	29.720	80	82	73	SW	13.3	...	KS	b, v
	20th	10	29.700	29.706	80	82	81	SW	15.4	...	N	b, v
	20th	16	29.671	29.677	80	83	76	SW	11.2	...	N	b, v
	Sept. 14th	10	29.730	29.822	87	80	72	ESE	3.3	...	K, C	b, v
	14th	16	29.635	29.727	80	80	75	S	10.6	...	K, C	b, v
MADRAS.	15th	10	29.750	29.758	87	80	72	E	3.9	...	K	b, v
	15th	16	29.652	29.714	87	79	68	WSW	11.6	...	C	b, v
	16th	10	29.806	29.808	86	81	79	ESE	1.1	...	K, KS	v
	16th	16	29.692	29.781	87	82	79	SE	1.3	...	C, CK	b, v
	17th	10	29.847	29.849	82	79	87	SE	3.0	0.20	CK	b, v
	17th	16	29.715	29.807	86	79	72	WSW	5.1	...	...	b, v
	18th	10	29.820	29.820	88	81	72	ENE	1.4	...	K, KS	b, v
	18th	16	29.692	29.783	88	80	69	SW	4.0	...	C, CS	b, v
	19th	10	29.732	29.884	85	80	79	S	1.3	...	K, C	b, v
	19th	16	29.677	29.769	80	79	72	W	4.0	...	C	b, v
CUTTACK.	20th	10	29.770	29.803	80	79	87	S	1.5	0.10	N	d, l
	20th	16	29.645	29.737	67	80	72	SW	4.1	...	...	b, v
	Sept. 13th	10	29.781	29.811	93	74	37	W by N	14	...	...	b, c
	13th	16	29.607	29.697	87	78	46	E by S	11	...	...	a
	14th	10	29.814	29.844	91	74	41	W by N	12	...	...	a
	14th	16	29.676	29.703	90	78	63	E by S	11	...	...	a
	15th	10	29.848	29.878	90	72	38	WNW	14	...	...	b
	15th	16	29.718	29.749	90	77	53	E by S	10	...	...	b
	16th	10	29.877	29.907	91	74	41	NW by N	11	...	...	b
	16th	16	29.745	29.775	90	75	47	E by N	12	...	...	b
AYRER.	17th	10	29.855	29.885	90	76	50	WSW	7	...	...	c
	17th	16	29.786	29.810	82	74	82	SSW	2	0.01	...	c
	18th	10	29.882	29.912	84	76	67	SW	6	0.11	...	cloudy.
	18th	16	29.761	29.791	82	77	78	SE	4	...	...	cloudy.
	19th	10	29.870	29.900	87	78	65	W by N	8	...	...	c
	19th	16	29.720	29.750	67	78	65	E by S	7	...	...	b, c
	Sept. 14th	10	29.619	29.702	86	77	80	SSW	0.7	...	K, N	d
	14th	16	29.510	29.602	86	80	79	SSW	2.6	...	K, N, C	b
	15th	10	29.078	29.700	87	82	70	SSW	1.4	...	K, N, C	b
	15th	16	29.684	29.690	87	80	72	SSE	2.6	...	K	b
AYRER.	16th	10	29.775	29.857	87	81	76	ENE	0.5	...	K, C	p
	16th	16	29.669	29.763	79	77	90	WSW	2.9	...	K, N	p
	17th	10	29.787	29.869	80	81	79	ENE	0.2	...	CK, O	p
	17th	16	29.688	29.770	84	80	83	E	1.6	...	N, K	p
	18th	10	29.787	29.869	87	80	72	ENE	0.1	...	K, C	p
	18th	16	29.641	29.723	87	79	68	S	1.7	...	K, C	p
	19th	10	29.746	29.828	87	80	72	SW	1.8	...	K, C	p
	19th	16	29.628	29.710	88	80	69	SSW	4.1	...	K, N, O	p
	20th	10	29.713	29.795	88	81	72	WSW	1.6	...	K	p
	20th	16	29.619	29.701	84	79	79	SSW	2.8	...	K, N, C	p

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th September 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st September 1873.

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			B	Miles	In.		
Sept. ...	15th	29.733	89.5	70.3	112.0	85.5	81.1	70.4	0.88	S by E S S E & S S W	...	149.8	0.07	...	Cirri cumuli and clear. Light rain at 1½, 5, 5½ and 6½ p.m.
	16th	782	90.5	80.0	147.0	84.0	81.8	70.6	.85	S S W	...	98.5	0.06	...	Cirri and cumuli. Thunder at 9 and 10 p.m. Lightning from 7 to 10 p.m. Light rain at 5½, 9 and 11 p.m.
	17th	802	87.6	82.0	139.5	84.0	81.4	70.6	.87	S S W, S & S by E	...	94.1	...	...	Cirri, overcast and clear. Drizzled at Midnight.
	18th	783	89.5	80.3	140.2	84.6	81.0	78.5	.83	S by E & S S W	...	98.4	...	...	Clear and cumuli. Lightning on N. W. at Midnight 7 and 8 p.m.
	19th	750	89.8	81.0	143.5	84.8	81.3	78.8	.83	S S W & S W	...	133.0	...	...	Clear, cirri and cumuli.
	20th	706	91.0	81.5	143.5	85.0	81.5	78.0	.83	S S W	...	170.1	...	...	Clear and cumuli. Lightning on N at 7 and 10 p.m. Thunder and Drizzled at 2½ p.m.
	21st	666	90.8	82.4	144.0	86.1	81.8	78.8	.80	S S W & W	...	150.4	...	●	Clear and cumuli. Lightning on N. at 11½ p.m.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	11.7
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	91.0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	92.6
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.84
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.84
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	... { by lower rain gauge	0.13
	by anemometer gauge	0.09
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	2.94
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st September	...	41.91
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	60.42

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 22nd September 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th September 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,06,682	1,36,298 12 0	12,493 2 9	6,81,208 30	2,96,390 10 0	27,100 2 10	39,642 8 7
Or per mile of railway	100 582	105 7 7	9 13 3	681 208 30	231 11 8	21 4 4	30 19 9
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	8,73,707	1,053,070 16 3	90,598 10 1	44,00,357 20	10,50,600 0 0	1,79,911 6 7	275,397 16 8
Total for 10 weeks... ..	9,80,340	1,80,959 11 0	1,00,079 12 10	50,80,656 10	22,47,029 10 6	2,02,990 9 5	2,15,000 2 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	90,378	1,24,507 8 10	11,421 8 10	3,97,050 30	2,33,727 14 2	21,425 1 2	32,846 10 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	97 5 0	8 18 6	.....	182 9 7	16 14 0	25 13 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	9,25,250	10,81,433 6 6	1,00,049 9 1	41,10,521 0	21,67,388 1 7	1,99,677 4 11	2,98,727 2 10

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th September 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	3,357	9,537 14 0	874 6 1	33,904 10	10,228 7 0	937 12 2	1,911 18 3
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	42 10 0	3 18 2	.....	45 12 3	4 3 11	8 8 3
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	32,073	74,350 8 6	6,815 0 4	2,41,307 20	86,750 11 6	7,952 3 0	14,767 12 4
Total for 10 weeks...	36,800	83,888 0 6	7,689 16 5	3,18,211 30	96,978 2 6	8,890 15 2	16,579 10 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,201	8,656 0 5	611 16 0	27,357 0	8,501 14 7	779 6 10	1,891 3 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	39 10 0	3 12 8	.....	38 0 8	3 9 0	7 1 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	39,187	86,105 5 1	7,902 10 0	2,84,069 0	79,015 1 4	7,298 1 0	15,191 9 0

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th September 1873, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	25,583½	14,942 0 3	1,360 13 8	1,01,325 20	60,102 8 10	5,015 14 5	6,985 10 1
Or per mile of railway ...	163	95 7 7	9 15 0	1,001 0	384 7 10	32 4 11	43 19 11
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	2,85,128	1,62,172 11 9	14,805 19 5	9,01,035 34	2,85,172 2 2	26,140 15 6	41,006 11 11
Total for 10 weeks ...	3,10,709½	1,77,114 12 0	16,235 10 1	11,22,361 14	3,45,344 12 0	31,660 11 11	47,992 3 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	22,015	12,920 2 1	1,184 17 11	1,57,702 6	41,518 3 9	3,805 16 0	4,990 14 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	140	82 9 0	7 11 5	1,008 0	265 4 8	24 6 5	31 17 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,90,289½	1,50,235 9 8	13,771 11 10	13,94,111 14	3,40,538 5 4	31,245 7 0	45,016 18 10

NULHATEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th September 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	963	723 0 0	72 8 0	5,430 0	485 0 0	48 10 0	120 16 0
Or per mile of railway ...	35	27 0 0	2 16 0	200 0	18 0 0	1 18 0	4 10 0
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	11,080	9,002 0 0	900 4 0	29,471 0	2,776 0 0	277 12 0	1,177 16 0
Total for 10 weeks ...	12,043	9,725 0 0	972 10 0	34,910 0	3,261 0 0	326 2 0	1,296 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,114	825 0 0	82 10 0	2,749 10	308 14 0	30 7 9	112 17 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	41	30 0 0	3 0 0	100 36	11 3 5	1 9 3	4 3 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	11,840	8,471 8 8	847 3 1	41,140 36	3,054 5 3	1,213 11 9	1,212 11 9

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th September 1878, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,084	704 0 0	70 8 0	18,290 0	699 0 0	69 4 0	182 12 0
Or per mile of railway	141	25 0 0	2 10 0	653 0	22 0 0	2 4 0	4 14 0
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	41,903	7,093 0 0	709 10 0	1,81,775 0	5,864 0 0	586 8 0	1,295 18 0
Total for 10 weeks	45,287	7,799 0 0	779 18 0	2,00,064 13	6,486 0 0	648 12 0	1,428 10 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,087	718 4 0	71 16 0	8,804 13	271 3 0	27 2 4	98 18 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	140	25 10 5	2 11 4	316 23	9 11 0	10 4 0	3 10 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	42,366	7,447 9 3	744 15 2	1,85,537 14	4,973 11 9	497 7 5	1,192 2 7

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

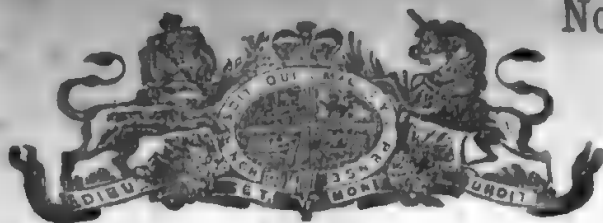
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th September 1878, on 158½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Str.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	25,493	14,082 7 0	1,845 17 10	1,60,661 20	66,785 7 0	6,122 0 0	7,407 17 10
Or per mile of railway	161	92 12 0	9 10 1	1,083 0	422 0 5	35 18 9	47 5 10
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	310,709	1,77,114 12 0	16,235 10 1	11,82,561 14	3,46,344 12 0	31,666 11 11	47,892 2 0
Total for 11 weeks	3,36,202	1,91,797 3 6	17,591 7 11	12,86,022 34	4,12,129 3 0	37,778 11 11	55,359 19 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,574	13,922 4 1	1,267 0 10	1,62,441 34	46,684 4 0	4,270 7 10	5,346 8 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	161	88 5 2	8 1 11	1,160 0	299 4 10	27 0 11	35 8 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,03,861	1,64,057 13 9	15,039 12 8	15,70,533 4	3,87,642 9 10	35,524 14 10	50,599 7 6

NULHATTEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th September 1878, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Str.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,274	941 0 0	98 8 0	4,858 0	460 0 0	46 0 0	144 8 0
Or per mile of railway	47	39 0 0	3 12 0	178 0	17 0 0	1 14 0	5 6 0
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	12,063	9,725 0 0	972 10 0	34,910 0	3,261 0 0	326 2 0	1,295 12 0
Total for 11 weeks	13,337	10,709 0 0	1,070 18 0	39,768 0	3,721 0 0	372 2 0	1,443 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,085	756 0 2	75 12 9	4,927 20	432 5 9	43 4 9	120 17 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	40	27 12 1	2 15 6	180 83	16 9 7	1 13 2	4 8 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	12,934	9,237 11 10	922 12 10	40,008 16	4,106 11 0	410 18 5	1,333 9 3



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Amended Labor Districts Emigration Bill	1331	STATEMENT showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal for the month of August 1873	1340
Resolution on the Dacca General Administration Report for 1872-73	1333	Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahminnee Division High Level Canal for the month of August 1873	1350
Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 27th September 1873	1342	Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal for the month of August 1873	1351
Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 21st to 27th September 1873	1346	Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgelee Tidal Canal for the month of August 1873	1352
Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of August 1873	1347	Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the month of August 1873	1353
Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of August 1873	1348	Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	1354

AMENDED LABOR DISTRICTS EMIGRATION BILL.

Nos. 3705-3706, dated Calcutta, the 19th September 1873.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Judl. Dept.,
To—The Commissioners of the Dacca and Assam Divisions.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward herewith copies of the Labor Districts Emigration Bill, as now amended, and to request you to be good enough to obtain the opinions of the officers, as well as of as many as possible of the planters and the most intelligent coolies of the tea gardens in your division, on the changes made or proposed in the Bill, more particularly with respect to the nature of the amendments placed by His Honor on the papers containing the proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council of the 6th and 13th September 1873.

2. Separate copies of the paper of amendments are enclosed for reference and distribution. The Lieutenant-Governor is desirous of having the views of the parties interested, as well as of officers in the tea districts, as fully and carefully as possible upon these points.

3. The first amendment, it will be seen, refers to Cachar only, and the second is the same amendment having reference to Sylhet only. In either case the question is simply, whether it is better that the district in question should be removed from the operation of the Bill altogether, and left untrammelled and unfettered like any other district of these provinces, or whether it should be retained in the Bill.

4. All parties must see that a one-sided settlement—i.e., one, freeing planters from all restrictions in recruiting, and at the same time subjecting the coolie to special penal laws to enforce the contracts into which they may

enter without any special precautions—is quite out of the question. Planters must choose whether they will have freedom of contract for themselves, with the protection of the ordinary law of the country only, or the present system of examination, registration and special precautions in regard to contracts, followed by a special penal law to make the cooly work out his contract as provided by the Bill.

5. In the former case, *i. e.*, if they come under the ordinary law, planters

SECTION 492.

Whoever being bound by lawful contract in writing to work for another person as an artificer, workman, or laborer, for a period not more than three years at any place within British India to which, by virtue of the contract, he has been or is to be conveyed at the expense of such other, voluntarily deserts the service of that other during the continuance of his contract, or without reasonable cause refuses to perform the service which he has contracted to perform, such service being reasonable and proper service, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one month, or with fine not exceeding double the amount of such expense, or with both, unless the employer has ill-treated him, or neglected to perform the contract on his part.

may enforce their contracts—(1) by an ordinary suit, and (2) by the penal provision of section 492 of the Indian Penal Code (Act No. XLV of 1860), quoted on the margin.

6. Amendments 3 and 4 are connected together; 4 is taken from the British Burmah Labor Contract Bill now before the Gov-

ernor-General's Legislative Council (see last clause of section 16 of that Bill as published in the *Gazette of India*). The effect of this amendment would be, in fact, to allow a system of free emigration to go on side by side with the system prescribed by this Bill. The penalty on recruiting otherwise than under the Bill would be altogether removed; but it would be provided that no contract to labor in the labor districts should be binding on an emigrant. Now, an emigrant under the definition (as modified by amendment 3) is a person who has engaged to proceed to the labor district. No engagement to labor made under these circumstances, if made without the safeguards provided in the Act, would be binding on him; but if he goes without any binding contract, when he reaches the labor district he ceases to be an emigrant—he becomes an ordinary laborer, and may then enter into any contract he chooses, like any other local laborer under the ordinary law of contract. The question then is, whether, in those districts which remain under the Bill, it is desirable to allow this free system, or any other free system, side by side with the system under the Act.

7. Finally, the fifth amendment proposes to repeal the present power of planters themselves to seize runaway coolies. Without prejudging this question, His Honor would like much to learn what officers, planters, and the coolies themselves say about it. The effect of the amendment would be, that, instead of seizing his coolie, the master must prosecute him for desertion in the criminal court, under the third clause of section 123 of the amended Bill.

8. The question is, whether the time has come when so great an interference with the liberty of the subject as this power of the master to seize can be dispensed with. His Honor would like to know, both from the planter's and from the coolie's point of view, whether the power is liable to abuse; and whether, if not unduly used to restrain a fair freedom of action, the object would not be sufficiently gained by making it the duty of the Magistrate to seize and punish the deserter who may be pointed out to him.

9. I am to refer you to the proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council, published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th and 17th instant, on this subject, and to say that His Honor hopes to have your replies, with well collected and collated opinions, in this Secretariat before the 15th November next.

RESOLUTION ON THE DACCA GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
FOR 1872-73.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 2nd September 1873.

READ—

A letter No. 465, dated 12th July 1873, from the Officiating Commissioner of Dacca, submitting the Annual General Report of his Division for the year 1872-73.

Read also—

A letter No. 497, dated 22nd July 1873, from the Officiating Commissioner of Dacca, submitting the General Administration Report of Mr. Reynolds, Collector-Magistrate of Mymensingh, and of Messrs. Page and Andrews, the Sub-Divisional Officers of Goalundo and Atteah.

1. **RESOLUTION.**—The Lieutenant-Governor is under very great obligations to the Commissioner for his clear and practical report, which touches on very many subjects of interest in the way His Honor had desired, and is evidently not an office compilation, as so many reports have hitherto been.

2. *Tour (Paras. 2 to 12).*—His Honor notices that two Assistant Magistrates and two Deputy Magistrates were out on tour a good deal during the cold weather, and he trusts that in future, under the new system of sub-deputies, many more Joint-Magistrates, Assistant Magistrates, and Deputy Magistrates will be enabled to pass a good deal of their time in the interior.

He will be prepared to consider any separate proposals that the Commissioner may submit with reference to the crowded state of the record-rooms of the several Magistrates and Collectors in his division.

The Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his appreciation elsewhere of the services rendered by Mr. Power, Captain Badgley, and Mr. Chinnel, in connection with the late survey operations on the frontier.

3. *Weather and Crops (Paras. 16 to 21).*—The rice crop of the division was a good average one, and calls for no special remark. Next to rice the most important crop in the division is that of jute, and this was by far the finest that had ever been known. The area under cultivation was greater than in any previous year, and Mr. Reynolds estimates that the outturn of fibre from the district of Mymensingh alone exceeded two millions of maunds. Unfortunately, this excessive cultivation made necessary the employment of hired labor to assist in preparing the fibre, and the prices of the market fell at the same time so low that the fibre in many places cost the producer more than could be got from the produce. It is said that in some places the prices that were obtainable would not have covered the expense of preparation and transport, and the plants were allowed to rot and die where they grew, but perhaps this is in some degree exaggerated—such cases were probably exceptional and peculiar. A much smaller area is being sown with jute in the present season of 1873.

The Lieutenant-Governor notices (see paragraph 80 of Mr. Andrew's report) that in the Atteah sub-division jute is used in the manufacture of paper, so this is no new discovery. Indigo has almost disappeared from the Dacca division as an article of cultivation. The production of safflower has apparently exceeded the requirements of the English market, which is glutted at present; a cheaper substitute having been, it is said, discovered.

The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the general result of the information collected regarding the crops is to show exceeding readiness rather than backwardness on the part of cultivators to meet the demands of the market.

4. *Public Health and Material Condition of the People (Paras. 27 to 31).*—The public health of the division was generally good. There appears to have been no special epidemic,

The material condition of the people has, it is said, greatly improved as compared with what it was only a few years back. Immense sums of money now come into the country for payment of purchases of country produce, of which a fair share clings to the fingers of those through whom it passes on its way from the exporting merchant to the cultivators; but still there is no doubt that a good proportion of it does reach the ryot. A great many ryots have money put by, though unfortunately instead of being invested, it is for the most part buried. The heavy fall in the jute market during the year diminished the profits of many cultivators, but produced no general distress. It would, according to the Collector of Mymensingh, be difficult now to find a village where the majority of the inhabitants are in the toils of the mahajun. There can be no question, says Mr. Abercrombie, that the agricultural class of the inhabitants of Eastern Bengal are in a condition of increasing comfort and independence.

A copy of the Commissioner's remarks on the results of vaccination in the Dacca and Furreedpore districts will be forwarded to the Political (Medical) Department of this Secretariat, with a request that they may be communicated to the Surgeon-General of the Indian Medical Department, in order that the return showing the extraordinary percentage of 99 successful cases may be properly checked.

5. *Emigration, &c. (Paras. 32 and 33).*—The spontaneous emigration of the people of Sylhet to cultivate the waste lands of Cachar, which is reported, is a natural, most healthy, and beneficial movement, and every encouragement should be given to it.

6. *Prices of Food and Labor (Paras. 34 to 36).*—Food seems to have generally been cheap over the division; but at the same time the price was remunerative enough to pay the cultivators.

As regards the prices of food in the Goalundo sub-division, given in Appendix B to Mr. Page's report, page 64, the Lieutenant-Governor must doubt the accuracy of the figures when he sees wheat in 1871-72 entered at the low price of 10 annas per maund.

It seems almost incredible that only one-third of the Mymensing district should (as conjectured in Mr. Reynolds' 42nd paragraph) be under cultivation. This would give a total of 1,119 souls to the square mile of cultivated land. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that the Dhurumpore jungle occupies a long strip of Mymensing, that there is a considerable area of waste under the hills, and that there may be large areas of sandy chur. But it is hard to suppose that with all this two-thirds of the whole area is uncultivated. It may be gathered, however, from Mr. Reynolds' statement that there is still much room for the extension of jute, &c., and for increase of population.

The table of wages of coolies furnished in the Appendix B is useful, but it must be remembered that Goalundo is, in respect of labor, a very special place.

The Lieutenant-Governor trusts, with reference to paragraph 23 of Mr. Page's report, that every effort will be made to get the coolies at Goalundo decently accommodated, and to make their sanitary condition tolerable.

7. *Public Opinion on General or Special Subjects (Paras. 41 to 46).*—The Lieutenant-Governor desires to know whether it has been ascertained that any considerable landholders still continue to levy the imposts which they illegally imposed on their ryots under the pretext of the income-tax. He trusts that the Commissioner and District Officer will make it their special care that the object of the road cess shall be fully understood by the masses of the people. It should be most distinctly impressed upon them that the cess levied in any district will be expended for the benefit of that district, and not outside of it.

His Honor is most gratified at the testimony borne in more than one part of Mr. Abercrombie's report to the zeal and success of the various officers in working the grant for primary education. It was to have been expected that those among the landlord class who had profited by the ryots' ignorance should not care much for their education; but this will be overcome.

The Commissioner's account in his 46th paragraph of the antagonism which has on several occasions arisen between ryots and zemindars is a very striking and, the Lieutenant-Governor fears, a very true account. The whole subject is engaging the serious consideration of Government.

The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the whole of the Commissioner's and district officer's influence will be used to discourage the very objectionable system called "zimba," and said to be prevalent in the Backergunge district, by which a man who sets up a claim to some disputed right transfers his interests with the most illegal and improper motives to some powerful and pugnacious neighbour. Unhappily this is a practice not unknown in other parts of the country.

It appears that in this division there is a large native press, no less than 17 papers and periodicals being published. The Commissioner very fairly describes (paragraph 47) its position and character.

8. *Administrative Changes (Paras. 48 to 57).*—The transfer of rent-suits to the civil court appears not to have worked with complete smoothness as yet, and the fact has not escaped the notice of Government.

"The centralization of more power and responsibility in the hands of the district officer has undoubtedly," says Mr. Abercrombie, "been productive of good results in some instances, but its success depends much on the possession of certain qualities by the head of the family. If he be happy enough to possess these all will go well; his official household will be happy and contented, and work will be well done." The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the head of the district will gradually become more and more the effective leader of all departments, and that men not fitted for the active exercise of such functions will take to another line of the public service. Mr. Reynolds' suggestion, that a Magistrate should be able, if he wished, to delegate to a sub-divisional officer general authority over the police of the sub-division, subject to his own supervision, so that the police of the sub-division would look up to the sub-divisional officer as their immediate head, will be considered by the Lieutenant-Governor who has much inclined to that view.

His Honor acknowledges that it is too true that the success of the arrangements in regard to the charges of subordinate officers is sadly marred by the frequent changes of officers. The Government, however, is struggling to its utmost to remedy the evil. We have effected great improvement in regard to the higher officers. The applications for leave on medical certificates and other occasions for change are so constant that nothing but the most unremitting attention and the firmest hand can mitigate the bad effect of changes in the lower grades.

9. *Land Revenue, &c. (Para. 68).*—The difference in the character of the sub-infeudation of the land tenure between Dacca and Furruckpore is remarkable in two neighbouring districts. In the former it is an extreme case to find two middlemen between the zemindar and the cultivator, while in the latter five are common, and in some zemindaries the number reaches seven. Backergunge is much broken up into petty holdings.

Partition cases are found very tedious in this division. His Honor has no doubt that some measures to facilitate their more efficient disposal are very greatly required in both the Backergunge and Mymensingh districts. *

The Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared, with reference to paragraph 240 of Mr. Andrews' report, to consider any proposal that the Commissioner may wish to submit for the erection of boundary pillars to facilitate the identification of boundaries in lands which are subject to the action of the river.

10. *Excise.*—The Lieutenant-Governor requests that the Commissioner will make inquiries as to the ground on which the number of licensed shops for the sale of country spirits and imported liquors was allowed to be increased

* Paragraphs 220 and 222 of Mr. Andrews' report.

in the Atteah sub-division.* A report on the subject should be submitted to the Board of Revenue, in which it should be especially explained what consideration was given to the question before the new shops were licensed; at what distances they are separated from older licensed shops; whether it was ascertained, and if so, how it was ascertained that these new shops were required; and whether any attempt was made to find out whether the opening of these shops was generally considered unobjectionable in the neighbourhood.

11. *Communications (Paras. 78 to 83).*—The Lieutenant-Governor quite agrees with the Commissioner that development of water communication is what is most required in the Dacca division, and His Honor is very glad to see the hearty interest in the subject taken by the Dacca road cess committee and by others.

The postal department will be furnished with a copy of paragraph 280 of Mr. Andrews' report, in which he suggests the opening out of a postal route from Atteah to Dacca *via* Manickgunge, instead of as at present *via* Mymensingh.

12. *Municipal and other Committees (Paras. 86 to 88).*—The interest taken by the local committees in educational matters is in striking contrast to the lamentable want of interest exhibited in regard to municipal matters. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that officers will not be discouraged, but will persevere in their endeavours to interest the people in their own affairs.

13. *Statistics*—The Lieutenant-Governor observes that Mr. Abercrombie has not noticed the collection of statistics which is going on in the division, and which is alluded to in the district and sub-divisional reports. His Honor begs the Commissioner will not omit this most important matter on the next occasion, and trusts that full attention is being given to it.

The results of Mr. Andrews' educational census (paragraph 48 of the report of the Collector of Mymensingh) of fifteen villages of the sub-division of

	Total.	Educated.
• Men	6,830	1,205
Women	6,272	61
Boys	2,824	215
Girls	2,465	5
Total	16,991	1,516

Atteah, with a population of 16,991 inhabitants, are interesting. 1,516* persons of this population could read, write, and keep simple accounts. The fact that 20·6 per cent. of the adult males, and that 8·9 per cent. of the total population, are in possession of the rudiments of education in so backward a district as Mymensingh, is grati-

fying, and bears out the statement that education is not so rare in this district as in some other parts of the country. According to Mr. Woodrow's census in the Diamond Harbour sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs, it was found that only $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the population could read, write, and count. And in Busseerhaut, among the Mahomedan villages only 3 per cent., and among Hindoo villages 14 per cent. were educated. In the Chooadangah sub-division of Nuddea it was ascertained that out of the whole population only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. could read and write, while out of the adult male population $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. had this much education. It appears, moreover, in Atteah, that 61 women out of 5,272 are more or less educated, while in the Diamond Harbour tract not a single woman could read or write, and in Busseerhaut only six women out of 17,407.

The Lieutenant-Governor would wish for a fuller report upon the educational census taken at Atteah, showing in some detail the classes of the community that were enumerated.

•14. The Lieutenant-Governor is much indebted to Mr. Abercrombie for his clear and candid account of the qualities of his officers.

* * * * *

Extract from a letter from A. ABERCROMBIE, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of Dacca, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, No. 465, dated Dacca, the 12th July 1873.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

PARA. 29.—The material condition of the people is without doubt greatly improved as compared with what it was only a few years back. I speak now of the great mass of the people of the country, who either grow the bulk of their own food, tilling the land themselves, or else have land which they get cultivated for them on different kinds of agreement. Immense sums of money now come into the mofussil for payment of purchases of country produce, of which a fair share no doubt sticks to the fingers of aratdars and dolals and beparies, through whose hands it passes on its way from the exporting merchant to the

cultivators; but still there is no doubt that a good share of it reaches the cultivator, else there never would have been the enormous increase in the crop of jute which was witnessed last season.

30. Respecting the agricultural class of the inhabitants of Eastern Bengal, there can be no reasonable doubt that they are in a condition of continually increasing comfort and independence.

31. The class who are most pinched are those of the higher classes, who have a fixed income,—say from a talook which they have given to some one on a fixed rent, or from employment in lower grades of Government service. They have to pay considerably higher prices now than formerly for servants for any work,—rebuilding a house, &c., and also for every necessary, except perhaps rice and salt. The increase of the excise revenue is probably a sure indication of the increasing wealth of the lower orders of the people; and the increased use of stamps and of the registration office would also seem to be sure signs of increasing comfort and independence. Mr. Beveridge is a little doubtful about the condition of the people. He has the following passage under this head, which I extract as being certainly original:—

“Natives of the better classes have often been reproached with shutting up their women and not educating them; but I confess that if native ladies were to come out in public, I do not see how their parents or husbands could afford to pay for the increased cost of their clothing. Increase in luxuries, or, what is often the same thing, improvement in civilization, generally involves increase in expenditure; and in my humble apprehension the great obstacle to a heightening the standard of comfort in this country is the poverty of the inhabitants. Probably the Malthusian doctrine will eventually be found to be the chief specific for the evils of Bengal, and I hope that if native communes and municipalities are ever established in the mofussil, they will be allowed to impose taxes on early marriages and on the possession of more than one or two children.”

EMIGRATION, &c.

32. Emigration from this division is unknown, and immigration may be said to be confined to the tea gardens. Last year 4,583 imported coolies were landed in Cachar. There is a small flow of emigration from Sylhet to Cachar, and it is expected that this will increase; but it is entirely a spontaneous affair: the people go of their own accord and take up and clear waste land for themselves, but as yet their numbers are quite insignificant.

33. Sylhet people used also to come down annually and work during the manufacturing season at the indigo concerns of Dacca and Mymensing, but these are nearly all shut now. Sylhet people also go in considerable numbers to Akyab and work at loading rice into ships, but they stay only a short time.

PRICE OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

34. In Dacca rice, which is the staple article of food, has averaged five seers in the rupee, or Rs. 1-6 cheaper, but labour has not fallen at all.

In Furreedpore both food and labour have been slightly dearer.

In Backergunge rice was little cheaper, and the other articles of food were nearly the same as they were in the preceding year. There was no perceptible increase or decrease in the wages of labour.

Mymensing rice was averaged at 32 seers per rupee, and food generally cheap. Sylhet rice cheap. The crop of the previous year had been very large, and much of it had been held by the ryots in hope of better prices; but with a second good season all hope of this vanished, and the ryots had to sell for what they could get. Cachar, food cheaper in consequence of abundant crop. Labour excessively dear.

35. All the salt consumed in the division is Liverpool, and it is very remarkable that distance of transport from Calcutta seems to make no difference in the price to the consumer.

36. Food generally has been more abundant and cheaper than last year, but labour is no cheaper, nor can I see any ground for supposing it ever will be; all the labour, or nearly all that is required for the business which is being

every day developed by European capital and enterprise in this division, has to be got from other parts of the country.

MANUFACTURES.

37. There is no manufacture on a wholesale scale in this division except tea and two indigo concerns. There is a considerable quantity of coarse cloth for use by the lower orders made in all the districts; it is considered more durable than Manchester cloths. A considerable quantity of date sugar is made in Furreedpore, and it is in sufficient quantities to be exported from the district. In the island of Dukinshahbazpore and the south of Backergunge cocoanut-oil is made and exported to Chittagong and Calcutta. There is also a considerable trade in iron and brass implements and vessels of local manufacture. There is also some lac dye manufactured here, and soap, known in the market as Dacca soap; finer cloths, also muslin and kasheeda (cotton cloth embroidered). This is chiefly exported to Arabia. A considerable quantity of gold and silver ornaments is exported to Calcutta. Lime in large quantities comes from Sylhet, but it is the produce of the Khasi Hills.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

38. The principal exports of the division are jute, tea, rice, hides, safflower, betel-nuts, oil-seeds, cocoanut-oil, sugar (coarse goor), dried fish, lime, oranges, stick-lac, India-rubber, cloths (cotton), and Dacca cheese and soap.

39. Imports are English piece-goods and cotton twist, hardwares, spices, tobacco, ganja, salt, opium, and fermented liquors; cattle which come from Dinagepore chiefly, and tobacco from Rungpore.

40. Reliable information as to the exact values of exports and imports is not to be had, and I should only mislead if I attempted to give any estimate of the value of the one with reference to the other. This much, however, is a matter of certainty, that the exports are largely in excess of the imports in money value, and vast quantities of silver are paid to the cultivators and petty traders residing in this division, of which a very large proportion is converted into ornaments or buried and is lost to circulation. During the last year the market value of jute went down about 50 per cent.; other things much as before. This year safflower has fallen immensely, but there seems to be an unwillingness on the part of some known buyers to touch it at all.

Timber sold well last year, the supply not being equal to the demand.

The local money market was rather dull, being considerably affected by the fall in the price of jute.

PUBLIC OPINION ON GENERAL OR SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

41. With regard to public opinion on general or special subjects, it is very difficult to state with precision what this is; and perhaps it would not be far wrong to say that no such thing exists, or can be, until some portion of the people, sufficiently numerous to give some importance to their opinion, shall have learned to read and write in the vulgar tongue. At present the persons who consider that their views should be received as the public opinion of the country, are a handful of men who have been educated chiefly at the cost of the public, and crammed with Shakespeare and Chaucer, till they seem ashamed to be acquainted with Bengali. Perhaps the subjects which might most have been expected to excite public opinion in this country are the new Criminal Procedure Code, the Road Cess Act, the abolition of the income tax, and the changes made with reference to the distribution of the grant for education. But as yet we have heard but little about the most important change introduced by the new Procedure Code,—the wide employment of Honorary Magistrates. This has not been long in operation in this division, the officers generally being very sceptical about getting proper men for the work, and anxious not to name men who might afterwards not reflect credit on their selection. The majority of people will ask—Why should a man leave his home and go ten or twelve miles when it is perhaps inconvenient to sit with a Magistrate and do work which he has always thought the Magistrate did very well by himself? Change is usually objected to in this country, and we shall have to keep the Bench system at work for some time before we can

expect to get any real opinion of the people about it. The income tax had got to be a tax on so few people that there were no fire-works or illuminations on account of its abolition. Indeed, it affected last year so few natives of India who had not the opportunity of recouping themselves in great part, at least by passing on the tax to their tenants, that its abolition was no matter of great consequence to them, and many most likely have forgotten to discontinue the collection of it.

42. The Road Cess Act was looked upon with some favour by a section, who thought it would be the means of enabling them to recover rights which they had been unable to enforce in respect of land in the wrongful occupation of parties who had no title. The bulk of the people have probably no very correct idea of the objects and reasons for the introduction of the measure. Many must, however, have become acquainted with the practical working of the Act, for it was confidently rumoured last year that zemindars who are pretty strong in their own property were collecting at the rate of three pice. No complaint, however, of any sort reached any official, nor have I heard from any individual whose opinion I thought worth asking any expression of dissatisfaction. The only doubt about it ever expressed to me was, "Will the money be spent in the district? We never saw anything of that 1 per cent. out of the first 4 per cent. income tax."

43. The grant for primary education has been worked with the utmost cordiality and zeal by every officer, and it has no doubt been well received by the people generally; but I do not think the majority of them ever expected, or now wish, that the sons and daughters of the fishermen and the cultivators of the field should be educated *en masse*. All men see how under existing laws and policy the bunya is usurping the seat of the Brahmin, and the money-lenders ousting the ancient families out of their possessions; and they have a strong idea that as the ryots are already become much more intractable than formerly, so they would only become wholly unmanageable and refuse to pay anything without knowing the reason why if they are taken in hand and educated. In most of the districts, I believe, that a considerable majority of the pupils we have got in the new primary schools would have had some education; not probably so complete as they will now get, but they would not have grown up wholly uninstructed.

44. Several districts in this division experienced a little excitement by the withdrawal of Mr. J. P. Wise from his connection with the country, and I am not sure that trouble may not be in store. The property was sold in such large blocks that no one could buy them single handed, and small companies of six and eight were formed, who did not delay long to begin quarrelling.

45. A massacre in the Garo Hills, too, furnished Mymensingh with a little excitement, which resulted in an expedition and the submission of all the tribes, but there was no massacre of people of the plains last year. The expedition in the cold weather, 1871-72, into Lushai land seems to have produced a feeling of security which bids fair to continue. The success with which the survey party got through their arduous task this season shows, I think, that there is a public feeling among the Lushais which might be made much good use of and all the more the sooner it is done.

46. The state of feeling between ryots and zemindars is gradually attracting attention in several places from the frequency of violent collisions. Last year there was the difficulty at Tooshkhally, which had been commenced the previous year. Then there have been disputes on the Megna in Dacca, lately Mr. Wise's property, and now I hear of increased number of suits in the civil court. Suits in court of course we seek not to prevent, but the violent collisions between combinations of ryots and their landlords' lattials, and the fire raisings by which the ryots on strike seek to hinder any from siding with the landlord, are subjects which will have to be considered seriously before long. The plan of operations is simple. When a village has gone on strike, the landlord singles out a few of the leading men and bribes them to his side, with a false measurement, with a null of length greater than that used in the village, or he throws in a few beegahs of land into his pottah under the denomination of "kyfeut" or "hajut" or "oozoree" or some other fancy name. These men

then go to court ready to swear anything against the men on strike, and in a day or two some of them find their houses burnt down about their ears.

PRESS.

47. The press has just as much influence as a press in its infancy, and in

Dacca.
 "Bengal Times."
 "Dacca Prokash."
 "Hindoo Hitoishini."
 "Shoobho Shadini."
 "Mettro Prokash."
 "Bhurrit Baudhub."
 "Arijo Dhurnu Prokashica."
 "Bungo Bandhoo."
 "Sanskrit Sonjiba."

Backergunge.
 "Hithshadhinee."
 "Bungo Durpun."
 "Parimul Bahinee."
 "Burrimul Bartabaha."
 "Gram Doot."
 "Bala Runjeeka."

Mymensing.
 "iggapuneo."

a country where only a very small fraction of the people can read would be expected to have. The circulation in the mofussil is small, the principal readers being amlah and people who make their daily bread in Government schools or offices and public courts. The tone is generally

not unfair, though sometimes we are treated with an article for which without doubt the editor should be put in the pillory. A schedule of the papers published in the division is given in the margin. There is only one published in Mymensing (printed in Dacca); its subscription is Rs. 1-4 per annum, which perhaps explains its being taken in by a good many zemindars. The district officer observes that its articles are as heavy as its subscription is small, and he thinks it is more subscribed for than read.

"It contains articles on religious questions (tenets orthodox old Hindoo), explanations of the Vedas and Bhagavad Gita, a column of middle-aged news, and generally a moral poem, of which the sentiments are excellent and the literary merit very small, entirely free from scurrilous personalities." It may be said of all these that they convey but little instruction to their subscribers, and rather less profit to their proprietors.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

48. One of the most important of the administrative changes which have been made lately has been the transfer of the rent-suits to the civil court, and this does not seem to have given satisfaction as yet. The complaint is that suitors get more law and less rent, which is what they go for, and that it takes longer to get a decision and costs more.

49. The centralisation of more power and responsibility in the hands of the district officer has undoubtedly been productive of good results in some instances, but its success depends much on the possession of certain qualities by the head of the family. If he be happy enough to possess these, all will go well; his official household will be happy and contented, and work will be well done. But if it happens that he wants these qualities, whether from accident of birth or want of proper early training, then the whole hitherto united (happy) official family goes on strike together, and we have explanations and recriminations countless in number and endless in length.

50. Under the new Procedure Code arrangements have been made to give subordinate officers local limits within which to exercise their powers,—one, two, or three thannahs to each, according to circumstances; but the success of this plan is somewhat marred by the frequent changes which are found inevitable in consequence of now a man being transferred, then some one takes leave, a couple of men are urgently required for settlements, and arrangement must be made for the treasury; one gets dengue and another breaks his head, and so it goes on—always some change to be provided for.

51. The system of settling khas mehals with resident ryots has been introduced when it was found practicable, but in the islands and churs of the large rivers which intersect this division, there are objections to this form of settlement which do not apply to other parts of the country or to some parts of these districts. Except in some very old churs, the ryots usually bear in mind the possibility of having to flit at an early date, either in consequence of the chur dissolving beneath them or a deposit of sand spoiling it for a year or two; and when any of these seemed likely to occur, our resident ryot would make a midnight flitting of it with as much rent as he could gather, and leave us to find out where he had gone as best we might.

MODEL FARMS.

52. In Dacca we have a small experimental farm for jute, and several varieties have been sown, especially some which appeared to be most likely to come up to what Mr. Burnett said was the sort of article they chiefly wish for at Dundee. The season was not favorable for us at all, as the rains have been so late and so scanty that we had much trouble in getting the land ploughed and prepared for sowing. Some of the samples of the seed have come up even and well, but some which were sent us by the Jute Commissioners did not germinate very well.

53. At Jamalpore an arrangement has been made to work a model farm by which the cost to Government will be limited to the rent. The land is a Government estate—the old cantonment, some 600 beegahs; of which the farmers agree to find us ryots to cultivate 200 beegahs any fashion, and with any seed we choose to give. We get rent at the usual rate on the 400 beegahs, and forego it on 200 beegahs. The crop on the 200 to belong to the cultivator, but to be at our disposal if we want to buy it for seed.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
RAJSHAHY DIVS.	14 Bograh	Sept. 27th	Nil.	Very dry and hot	The cutting of the early rice crop nearly completed. The late rice suffering from want of rain; a very poor yield is anticipated.	
	15 Pubna	" 27th	1.05	Weather hot, with one shower of rain.	The prospect of the late rice and (96) oilseed crop fair only; the jute crop is moderately good.	
COCH BEHAR DIVS.	16 Darjeeling	"	"	"	"	Return not received.
	17 Julpigoree	" 27th	7.38	Damp and chilly	There was sufficient rainfall during the week, but the prospects of the crops are as reported last week.	
	Cooch Behar	" 27th	3.01	Fine and cloudy; heavy showers on the night of the 23rd, 24th and 25th instant	Same as on the last week; favorable.	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
DACA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	" 30th*	0.25	Weather hot and dry	Rain much wanted for the crops.	Fever reported from Manek-runge sub-division.
	19 Furraddpore	" 27th	0.90	Bright and strong sun; shine during the day; hot and clear at night, attended with heavy dew.	The jute crop, excepting from the very low lands, has been reaped and prepared. Sugar-cane being reaped and manufactured. The late rice crop in back and low lands promises well, and on the high lands it is poor owing to want of rain, and would cause some distress. Price of rice already gone up. Rivers rapidly and daily falling.	
	20 Backergunge	" 27th	2.71	Close, sun very powerful	Good.	
	21 Mymensing	" 27th	1.57	Hot weather, with occasional showers. Rain at the sudder station on three days of the week.	There has not been sufficient rain for the late rice, and the harvest will be a poor one.	
	22 Sylhet	" 20th	2.98	Cool and showery	The late rice crop is good and promises very well, if only it rains a little more. The cry all over the district is for more rain.	
	23 Cachar	" 20th	3.77	Cloudy, with rain	More rain wanted for both tea and rice, especially the latter.	
	24 Chittagong	" 20th	0.76	Fine till the 24th instant, when there was a heavy rain	Generally fair. The damage done to crops by high tides at Kutubdia and Moised reported last week would amount to some 6 to 10 crores. The village on main land have also suffered in places. Rain won't sweeten the tanks, but the rice is past help.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	25 Noakhally	" 20th	3.98	Partly clear and partly rainy and cloudy.	Transplanting of the late rice not yet completed.	
	26 Tipperah	" 27th	0.76	Very great heat; very little rain.	Rain wanted now in most parts of the district. It is feared that the winter rice crop in the north will be a scanty one.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 20th	1.25	The whole week has been cool and pleasant owing to occasional falls of rain and light breezes.	The prospects of both the paddy and cotton crops are good. The latter in flower. The early paddy crop has nearly been gathered.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 20th	1.68	Light rain; weather cloudy and very warm.	Fair.	

* Telegram of the 30th September received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.		1873.				
PARA DIVISION.	38 Patna	.. Sep. 30th	Nil	Hot, apparently no chance of rain.	Condition of crops more favorable than expected, but rain much wanted.	Health good. Cholera almost disappeared.
	29 Gya	.. " 27th	Nil	Cool ...	Rain very much required.	
	30 Shahabad	.. " 27th	Nil	Clear; hot sun; west wind; no appearance of rain.	Early crop nearly all cut and gathered. This continued drought is doing serious damage to the broadcast and transplanted rice, and great fears are entertained regarding the crops. Unless rain falls very soon the crop will fail, except where it can be kept alive by irrigation. Prices rising.	
	31 Tirhoot	.. " 27th	0.95	Excessively hot and some times cloudy.	Very little rain fell during the week. Rice is very backward. (Murab, &c.) millets, which had not got into grain before the drought, will yield hardly anything. Rain is much wanted. Indigo second cutting has been damaged. Early crop is being gathered, and an 8 annas crop is expected.	Cholera abated.
	32 Saran	.. " 27th	Nil	Hot and clear; east and west winds.	The harvesting of the early crops is completed. Manufacture of Indigo going on. Rain is much wanted everywhere for the winter rice crops.	Cholera decreasing
	33 Champaran	.. " 27th	Nil	Hot days and cool nights. West winds prevailing.	The early crops are drying up for want of moisture. Rain urgently required for the paddy.	Cholera decreasing in the south of the district.
	34 Monghyr	.. " 27th	Nil	The oldest inhabitant cannot recollect so dry a season. The glass appears at "set fair."	Rain is much wanted for the rice.	
	35 Bhagulpore	.. " 30th	0.07	Cloudless, with dry west winds to 28th. Every appearance of rain afterwards.	Rice crop suffering from the wind and want of rain.	General health very good.
	36 Purneah	.. " 27th	0.87	The rains seem to be over. Cool and foggy mornings followed by hot days.	The winter rice crop has failed everywhere, and prices are rising.	
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	.. " 27th	0.02	Very hot and dry; rain only nominal throughout the district.	Uneasiness being felt at the apparent early cessation of the rains. All high land rice will suffer much if rain does not soon fall.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack	.. " 30th	0.92	Very little rain in the interior. Weather excessively hot.	Rain very much wanted for the late rice crop. Outturn of the early crop good.	Public health fair.
	39 Pooree	.. " 20th	5.50	Fair, with good rainfall.	The weeding and transplanting operations in the late rice fields of Pergunnahs Chowhiskood, Malond, Bajrakat, &c., are still going on. The young late rice plants of Pergunnahs Serai, &c., are thriving. The early crop is being harvested in Pergunnahs Bihong, Serai, Kotrahong, Lembal and others. The prospects of cold weather crops continue favorable. In Khoordah the state of the crops is favorable.	
	40 Balasore	.. " 27th	A few drops on Thursday.	Very close	The present week has been marked by an almost complete cessation of rain, but the rice has not yet suffered.	

Telegram of the 30th September received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Gaider Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>	1878.				
41	Hazareelaugh	Sep. 27th	Nil	Bright sunshine	Up to the present everything has prospered as regards the paddy, but the weather has a fixed look about it. More rain is needed for the paddy crop.	
42	Joahardugga	" 27th	Nil	Bright and clear, with westerly winds.	The prospect of the rice crop still continues favorable, though more rain is required. In Palanow, ploughing for the winter crop is proceeding vigorously.	
43	Singbhoom	" 20th	2.87	The greater part of the week has been blazing hot. An abundant shower of rain during one day.	Generally good, but more rain wanted, and soon. Goradham all but reaped.	A good deal of fever about.
44	Maunbhoom	" 27th	Nil.	Very unfavorable	Crops on high lands are all suffering for want of rain and unless some fall during the next few days this will all fail. The crops on low lands still doing well.	Health good
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	" 20th	0.68	Weather hot and close, though occasionally cloudy and showery.	The state of crops good; more rain is wanted.	
46	Kamroop	" 29th*	1.80	Clear, hot days and cool nights.	The late or winter rice, sugar-cane, pulses, tea and cotton progressing favorably.	Public health good.
47	Darrang	" 20th	1.76	Temperature moderately high; little breeze of variable direction; fogs in the mornings; rain falling in short heavy showers. Fair rain-fall in the Head-Quarters and Mungledye sub-divisions.	Crops improving. Tea doing well.	Cholera abating in Mungledye. Public health improving generally.
48	Nowgong	" 20th	0.53	Not much rain during the week, but the weather has been cool, with strong winds and light showers.	Late rice crops doing fairly well. Tea operations very satisfactory.	No cholera or cattle moriam; a great deal of low fever and influenza present.
49	Sechoaugor	" 20th	2.27	Cloudy.	Since the last report some rain has fallen, but the showers were very partial. In Jorehaut there is still a great scarcity of rain, and the crop in that part of the district will be short unless it rains soon.	
50	Luckimpore	" 20th	2.72	The week, with the exception of two days, was felt very hot, and rain was much needed.	Rain has come, and the crops will be the better of it.	Fever and bowel complaint about the district.
51	Naga Hills	" 13th	0.61	Cool and pleasant all over the district.	The cutting of the joom paddy is being proceeded with; and turn pretty good. Cotton crop promises well.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	" 20th	3.22	Heavy showers of rain have prevailed, and weather getting sensibly colder.	In the lower hills, in parts of the country the harvest of the early crop has commenced. The late paddy is looking vigorous, and other crops doing well. The winter potatoe cultivation is also progressing, and the plants in many places are above ground and looking healthy.	
53	Garo Hills	" 20th	.60	There has been less rain than in the previous week; a heavy shower on the morning of the 20th, but not of long duration; whole day cloudy.	The cotton crop still promises well.	

* Telegram of the 29th September received on the 30th. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 30th September 1878.C. BERNARD
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 21st to 27th Sept. 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.	
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.				
CALCUTTA.	Sept. 21st	10	29.710	29.728	89.5	83.0	78	S W	...	...	C, CS	
	16	29.610	29.628	88.8	81.3	72	W	...	...	...	S	
	22nd	10	29.682	29.701	87.8	79.2	67	W by S	...	...	...	b
	16	29.584	29.600	91.3	80.5	60	W	...	...	...	K	
	23rd	10	29.684	29.702	88.5	81.5	72	N W	...	...	...	b
	16	29.674	29.692	89	82.0	73	W	...	...	...	K	
	24th	10	29.733	29.751	89.5	80.4	60	N W	...	...	C	
	16	29.635	29.653	91.5	80.4	61	S W	...	...	...	SN	
	25th	10	29.750	29.774	87.5	82.0	78	S W	...	...	CK	
	16	29.650	29.677	84.5	80.7	83	S S W	...	...	...	S	
SARCON ISLAND.	26th	10	29.771	29.780	84.0	81.2	72	S S W	...	...	CK	
	16	29.609	29.637	92.0	81.5	61	S W	...	...	...	K	
	27th	10	29.791	29.800	88.2	81.7	70	S W	...	...	...	b
	16	29.607	29.635	92.3	81.3	60	W	...	...	...	C	
	Sept. 21st	10	29.737	29.743	86	81	70	W	6.0	...	N	b, c	
	16	29.629	29.635	90	83	73	S W	6.4	...	...	K ⁴	b, c
	22nd	10	29.718	29.714	89	80	78	W N W	8.7	...	K	b, c	
	16	29.613	29.619	93	84	64	S W	6.5	...	...	K, S	b, c
	23rd	10	29.711	29.717	89	81	69	N N W	6.8	...	K	b, c	
	16	29.617	29.623	92	82	63	N N W	5.8	...	...	K, S	b, c
CURTISBORO.	24th	10	29.710	29.710	90	81	60	N W	7.7	...	C	b, c	
	16	29.600	29.605	90	80	63	N W	4.9	...	...	N	b, c
	25th	10	29.754	29.764	87	80	72	W N W	7.1	...	N	b, c	
	16	29.607	29.623	89	81	79	S	6.4	...	...	K, S	b, c
	26th	10	29.728	29.801	88	82	70	S W	8.0	...	C, CK	b, c	
	16	29.601	29.607	89	81	69	S W	10.3	...	...	K, S	b, c
	27th	10	29.818	29.824	83	84	83	S W	10.5	...	N	b, c	
	16	29.698	29.705	89	82	73	S W	11.3	...	...	N	b
	Sept. 21st	10	29.710	29.801	88	82	70	E S E	7.4	...	K, KS	b, c	
	16	29.666	29.670	88	82	78	S W	7.9	...	...	K	b, c
MADRAS.	22nd	10	29.648	29.740	66	81	70	N W	2.9	...	K	b, c	
	16	29.544	29.615	89	81	69	W	4.3	...	...	K	b, c
	23rd	10	29.624	29.720	80	81	79	E	2.7	...	K, KS	b, c	
	16	29.537	29.638	80	82	73	W S W	6.4	...	...	K	b, c
	24th	10	29.753	29.825	86	80	75	S E	4.1	...	C, K K	b, c	
	16	29.623	29.711	84	82	76	S W	8.2	...	...	K, C	b, c
	25th	10	29.723	29.805	83	78	74	E S E	6.3	0.20	CK, KS, K	b, c	
	16	29.603	29.724	82	78	82	S E	11.0	0.40	KS	b, c		
	26th	10	29.763	29.855	81	80	87	E S E	3.0	0.50	K, KS	b, c	
	16	29.640	29.752	84	79	79	S W	8.0	...	K, KS	b, c		
CUTTACK.	27th	10	29.787	29.879	83	80	87	E S E	6.1	0.60	K, KS	b, c	
	16	29.660	29.762	84	79	79	S	7.9	...	K, C	b, c		
	Sept. 20th	10	29.862	29.892	87	78	65	S by W	6	...	...	b, c
	16	29.716	29.716	87	79	68	S E	11	...	...	...	b, c
	21st	10	29.810	29.810	86	78	68	E	7	0.18	...	b, c	
	16	29.708	29.734	86	78	68	S E by E	8	...	...	cloudy.	b, c
	22nd	10	29.623	29.853	81	76	68	S S W	9	1.20	...	cloudy.	b, c
	16	29.678	29.708	80	79	72	E S E	8	...	...	cloudy.	b, c
	23rd	10	29.837	29.867	89	77	75	W S W	14	0.67	...	cloudy.	b, c
	16	29.687	29.717	91	76	47	S W	10	...	...	cloudy.	b, c
ARVIA.	24th	10	29.847	29.877	84	76	67	S W	6	cloudy.	b, c
	16	29.719	29.749	84	76	65	S W by W	7	...	...	cloudy.	b, c
	25th	10	29.870	29.910	79	75	82	W S W	5	cloudy.	b, c
	16	29.754	29.784	84	76	67	S W	1	0.01	...	cloudy.	b, c	
	26th	10	29.870	29.900	80	78	69	S W	11	cloudy.	b, c
	16	29.740	29.776	86	78	71	S E	10	...	...	...	b, c
	Sept. 21st	10	29.678	29.755	88	80	69	N W	1.0	...	C.	b, c	
	16	29.623	29.651	92	79	64	N W	8.7	...	...	C, K	b, c
	22nd	10	29.653	29.735	89	79	62	S W S	0.9	...	...	b, c
	16	29.540	29.621	93	79	51	W N W	2.7	...	...	C, K	b, c
ARVIA.	23rd	10	29.750	29.782	89	79	62	W S W	1.2	...	C	b, c	
	16	29.558	29.637	90	78	56	W	2.4	...	...	C, K	b, c
	24th	10	29.680	29.771	90	79	60	W S W	0.7	...	C	b, c	
	16	29.576	29.657	92	81	60	W S W	0.2	...	...	C, N	b, c
	25th	10	29.740	29.788	89	76	68	S W	2.5	...	CK, C	b, c	
	16	29.632	29.715	81	77	62	W S W	2.2	...	...	N	b, c
	26th	10	29.748	29.839	86	77	64	W S W	1.4	0.40	C, CK	b, c	
	16	29.620	29.707	92	79	64	S W	2.4	...	...	K	b, c
	Sept. 21st	10	29.701	29.782	85	80	79	W	2.0	...	...	b, c
	16	29.635	29.650	85	81	83	W S W	6.0	...	...	...	b, c
ARVIA.	22nd	10	29.740	29.740	87	82	70	E	2.3	...	...	b, c
	16	29.597	29.615	88	82	76	W	4.5	...	...	...	b, c
	23rd	10	29.716	29.736	83	81	91	S	2.6	...	...	b, c
	16	29.630	29.651	85	81	83	S	4.5	0.20	...	...	b, c
	24th	10	29.794	29.815	83	80	87	S	6.2	0.50	...	b, c	
	16	29.693	29.715	79	78	95	S	4.5	1.20	...	...	b, c
	25th	10	29.814	29.886	78	77	95	E S E	9.8	3.20	...	b, c	
	16	29.717	29.780	82	79	87	S W	0.1	0.40	...	...	b, c
	26th	10	29.847	29.879	70	75	95	N	4.0	0.80	...	b, c	
	16	29.746	29.787	70	77	90	N W	2.6	...	...	...	b, c
ARVIA.	27th	10	29.830	29.877	85	81	83	E	2.8	...	...	b, c
	16	29.737	29.759	82	79	87	S S W	0.3	...	...	...	b, c

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th September 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of August 1873.

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" North. Longitude 88° 20' 34" East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month ...	29·637
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 and 11 A.M. on the 12th ...	29·798
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 29th ...	29·426
Extreme range of the barometer during the month ...	0·372
Mean of the daily max. pressures ...	29·694
Ditto ditto min. ditto ...	29·574
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month ...	0·120

	°
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month ...	83·8
Max. temperature occurred at 2 and 4 P.M. on the 21st and 25th ...	92·3
Min. temperature occurred at 9 P.M. on the 11th ...	76·6
Extreme range of the temperature during the month ...	15·7
Mean of the daily max. temperature ...	88·3
Ditto ditto min. ditto ...	80·0
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month ...	8·3

Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month ...	80·6
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer ...	2·7
Computed mean dew-point for the month ...	78·7
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point ...	4·6

	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month ...	0·961

	Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month ...	10·81
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation ...	1·62
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·86

Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month ...	139·9
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	Inches.
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Rained 27 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours ...	1·27
Total amount of rain during the month ...	10·23
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month ...	9·84
Prevailing direction of the wind ...	S S W & S E.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,

In charge of the Observatory.

The 24th September 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.
KHURBEF SEASON 1873-74, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST JUNE 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of August 1873.

Circle	District	Canal	WATER SUPPLIED DURING 1873-74.				RICE IRRIGATION.				SUGARCANE AND OTHER PERENNIAL CROP IRRIGATION.				RAINFALL.			REMARKS.
			Estimated fall discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1873.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1873 and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7 & 8).	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during month.	Inches during kharif season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.		
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendraparah	1,200	225	2,776	538	290	3,514	42	..	12	3,283	..	15	16	17	a Details of column 9— At the rate of Rs 1 ... 4,566 acres. " " Rs. 1-8 ... 791 " Total ... 5,357 b The details of column 12 are as under— Sugarcane ... 82 acria. Raddi ... 10 " Garden produce ... 11 " Total ... 103 c In addition to this, 173 acres have been assessed at double rates under Section 14, Act VIII of 1867, B. C. d The details are— At the rate of Rs. 1-8 ... 7,100 acres. " " Rs. 1-12 ... 258 " " " Rs. 2 ... 6,930 " " " Rs. 2-4 ... 1,340 " Total ... 15,137 In addition to this, 478 acres have been assessed for illicit irrigation at Rs. 3 per acre.	
		High Level	675	192	1,292	297	31	1,524	..	..	..	1,524	223	11-6	24-1	..
		Taklundiab	1,360	18-05	71	9	52	135	22	..	22	157	29	..	..	..
		Ma-heng	650	32-31	124	31	26	181	39	..	39	230	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	4,178	863	318	5,357	163	..	4-13	3,610	3,625	..	..	..
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	168	1,380	10,534	..	11,914	..	..	..	11,914	8,520	6-59	2-60	..
		Panchcoorah	240	193	..	3,223	..	3,223	..	..	..	3,223	3,554	14-27	4-00	..
		Total	..	..	1,380	13,757	..	15,137	..	..	..	15,137	12,076	..	..	..
North	..	Grand Total	5,558	14,627	318	20,494	163	..	1-3	20,507	15,711	In addition to this, 478 acres have been assessed for illicit irrigation at Rs. 3 per acre.	
			

H. W. GULLIVER, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Offy. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 22nd September 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.—BRAHMINEE DIVISION.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrapurah Canal for the month of August 1878.

FOCAL TRAFFIC.				TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA BOARD.				STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.				ABSTRACT.										
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Tollage.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Tollage.					
			Mounds.					Mounds.					Mounds.									
7	Paddy	517	1,091	38	60	10	2	0	52	Paddy	100	0	0	61	Local traffic	7,910	0	196	4,045	60	2	2
1	Water seeds	1,587	302	12	208	1	12	0	1	Rice	28	14	0	0	Through (do.)	2,609,293	0	1,898	79,832	734	2	11
1	Charcoal	42	29	1	0	0	0	0	1	Cocconuts	1	11	0	0	Stores and materials for Irrigation Works.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Salt	535	167	5	98	0	10	0	1	Dry mangroves	24	12	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Jaggery	9,980	508	21	444	5	0	0	6	Black peas	2,150	1	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Firewood	3	30	1	16	0	10	0	14	Spices	1,65,080	7	74	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Passengers (6 in number.)	...	877	30	712	8	5	1	18	Ganguly	43,994	1	826	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Timbers	520	120	0	0	0	0	0	8	Jaggery	5,547	1	004	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Clothes	965	14	2	52	0	5	0	15	Passengers (2 in number.)	3,000	1	00	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Grain	614	443	5	180	5	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Cocconuts	182	128	5	50	1	4	0	2	...	1,594	1	00	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Stones	...	...	...	...	0	8	0	2	...	135	0	1,00	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Empty	...	1,840	68	124	92	2	4	1	Furniture	100	1	00	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turnerie	1,750	3	00	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Chalk	1,100	2	01	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Timbers	11,000	3	00	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calmetta	1,000	2	00	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 Iron	2,100	2	00	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Blouse	2,100	2	00	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Gunnybags	1,700	2	00	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 Empty	5,500	5	00	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	...	7,940	6,451	192	4,016	60	2	2	19	...	2,59,423	53,088	1,800	79	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872	...	14,311	9,121	324	6,790	57	0	10	16	...	3,71,497	44,688	1,594	63,948	621	5	5	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	...
57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The total of corresponding return for August 1872 is given under: the totals for this month, and shows an increase of Rs. 310-2-7 on the whole.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahminnee Division, High Level Canal, for the month of August 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORK.					ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.	Number of boats or Tolls.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo, of cargo, traffic.	Tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
				Mds.	Rs.						Mds.	Rs.							
4	Jaggery &c...	810	3,500	31	808	713	4	Firewood	1,330	133	2,040	105	12,000	45	Local	1,102	9,123	2,000	Rs. A. P.
2	Salt	350	1,750	15	67	615	1	Workshop	...	...	810	281	9,381	14	...	...	...	...	36 6 4
2	Cocconut	80	135	4	135	13	0	Stores	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
4	Rice	109	109	5	12	35	9	Empty	...	...	2,558	102	2,831	14	...	1,330	9,071	7,501	91 5 1
1	Firewood &c.	60	6	3	12	45	0	Steamer	...	...	2,000	71	2,431	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Furniture &c.	58	58	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Copper	60	2,500	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Cotton	160	1,500	9	272	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Provisions &c.	15	15	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Timber	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Empty	...	...	35	907	781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Flower pots	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Passengers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Aug.	1,402	9,123	120	3,385	2,900	14	...	1,330	133	8,606	307	7,503	59	...	2,822	9,254	10,401	127 31 5
31	1873	1,100	3,461	93	2,623	2,052	23	...	620	50	4,844	173	5,019	58	...	1,720	3,501	7,103	84 13 7

The total of corresponding return for August 1873 is given under the totals for this month, and shows an increase of Rs. 42-13-10 on the whole.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldanda Canal for the month of August 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	REMARKS.	
		Mds.	Ra.	Maunds.	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.											
4	Paddy	...	600	1,721	61½	376½	Ra. A. P. 4 4 0	2	Lime	Mds.	Ra.	1,059	37½	57½	Ra. A. P. 2 10 0	65	Local traffic	...	1,103	765½	4,586½	57 7 4	During Augt. 1873 Rs. 12-12-11.	
2	Sand cut stone	...	105	1,216	43½	1,185½	6 1 3	2	Empty	...	...	420	15	15	1 0 10	4	Irrigu ditto	...	88	53½	53½	3 10 10	NIL
24	Rubble	...	225	12,868	456½	1,835	32 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Rice	...	150	212½	74	112½	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Oil	...	20	24	1	15	0 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Timbers	...	3	...	...	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Empty	...	...	6,369	192½	1,150½	13 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66		...	1,103	21,429½	76½	4,586½	57 7 4	4		...	88	1,470	52½	52½	3 10 10	69		...	1,161	817½	4,639	61 2 2	12-12-11.	

There has been a considerable increase in the local and irrigation traffic compared with that of the same month of last year.
The flood repairs had not been completed, and there were several branches during this month last year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgelee Tidal Canal for the month of August 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—4 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										ABSTRACT.					REMARKS.		
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage exclusive of empty mileage boats.	Tollage.	Amount of corresponding month in previous year.				
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Rs.									Mds.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Water	450	2 6 0	..	Local	3,159	5,987 0 0	243 1/2	975	Rs. A. P.	110 10 3	Rs. A. P.	6,503 13 3	The decrease is owing to the canal being closed for the sil- excavation. The tolls realized have been from the portions of Ranges Nos. I and II canal. The canal will be re-opened to traffic on 7th September. J. S.
1	Miscellaneous	..	60	..	40	0 3 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Mixed seeds	..	270	..	150	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Tobacco	..	380	..	600	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Salt	..	160	..	250	1 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Paddy	..	2,671	..	4,915	33 11 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Pottery	..	24	..	235	2 10 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Oil cake	..	3	..	90	0 3 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Fishes	..	77	..	255	3 11 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Empty boats	..	..	..	..	60 14 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
146		3,159	5,987	6,925	243 1/2	975	110 16 3	Total	3,159	5,987 0 0	243 1/2	975	110 10 3	.....		

N. B.—Tonnage shown above is of the boats not of the cargo.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the month of August 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		Tonnage EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Remarks.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.											
		Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.		Rs. A. P.				Rs.			Rs. A. P.	
46 Coal	...	18,200	5,520	30,500	...	145 8 0	2,883	Local—	145,062	7,82,972	124,050	1,24,050	9,359 7 9	The toll collections for same month of last year were Rs. 2,023-8-3.
23 Cotton	...	3,758	73,220	9,350	...	72 6 6	...	Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	...	The most marked increase is in coal, cotton, oil and oil-seeds, salt, empty and passenger boats.
5 Firewood	...	750	197	1,800	...	8 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60 Grain	...	7,995	13,813	18,950	...	96 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Hides and horns	...	1,105	30,760	2,450	...	73 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80 Jaggery and sugar	...	8,465	20,319	18,825	...	17 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Meal	...	3,710	91,000	10,055	...	73 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
330 Miscellaneous	...	12 1 5	48,879	45,325	...	211 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60 Oil and oil-seeds	...	16,710	47,716	34,325	...	149 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
210 Paddy and rice	...	29,490	43,032	60,125	...	231 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Piece-goods	...	683	6,576	7,375	...	29 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Thread	...	1,642	65,128	7,925	...	32 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94 Garden produce	...	2,095	6,557	7,425	...	35 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61 Pottery	...	875	875	9,425	...	235 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92 Salt	...	23,550	91,575	45,550	...	20 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Silk and indigo	...	305	1,32,200	4,200	...	3 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Jute	...	379	1,150	925	...	61 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Straw	...	3,814	1,331	13,755	...	85 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47 Tobacco	...	6,000	43,580	18,925	...	6 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Tiles	...	825	883	1,835	...	42 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Sand	...	5,585	720	11,425	...	197 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Rafts of timber	420	1,024 10	...	102 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
577 Empty boats	45,525	...	309 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
996 Passengers	No. 8008	...	13 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto	60,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous revenue	
Police boats	
Total	Total	145,062	7,82,972	3,91,850	13,030	2,359 7 9	2,883	Total	145,062	7,82,972	124,050	1,24,050	9,359 7 9	

The 24th September 1873.

H. W. GULLIVER, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th September 1873, on 1,380 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	96,808	1,17,746 6 0	10,703 12 0	717,065 80	3,06,927 5 3	23,185 0 1	23,028 12 1
Or per mile of railway .....	.....	91 15 10	8 8 8	.....	250 12 7	21 10 7	30 8 8
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	9,80,340	11,80,889 11 9	1,09,070 12 10	5,090,656 10	22,47,059 10 6	2,05,990 9 8	2,15,000 2 3
 Total for 11 weeks...	1,076,217	13,07,708 1 9	1,19,873 4 10	5,807,718 0	25,53,986 15 9	2,34,118 9 8	2,37,008 14 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	100,780	1,33,516 2 4	12,238 10 7	432,033 10	2,39,087 10 0	20,990 14 0	23,228 12 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year .....	.....	104 5 0	9 11 3	.....	178 15 7	18 8 1	25 10 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,032,030	12,24,969 8 10	1,12,238 17 6	4,548,614 10	23,91,476 11 7	2,19,676 18 11	2,51,065 16 5

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th September 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,142	7,958 14 6	729 11 4	86,387 80	12,071 3 9	1,106 10 7	1,286 1 11
Or per mile of railway	.....	35 9 0	3 5 4	.....	54 0 2	4 19 0	8 4 6
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	36,830	83,598 6 9	7,689 15 6	318,211 80	96,079 2 6	8,889 15 2	14,079 10 7
Total for 11 weeks	39,972	91,557 5 3	8,419 6 9	364,609 20	1,09,050 6 3	9,996 5 9	15,415 12 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,896	10,861 11 5	968 3 2	28,187 20	9,071 11 8	681 11 8	1,799 16 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	47 4 1	4 6 8	.....	40 9 5	3 14 5	8 1 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	44,065	96,607 0 6	8,861 2 11	312,236 20	68,886 13 0	3,139 12 6	16,900 15 5

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th September 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,271	735 0 0	73 10 0	18,172 0	637 0 0	65 16 0	189 4 0
Or per mile of railway	153	26 0 0	2 12 0	649 0	23 0 0	2 7 0	4 19 0
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	44,287	7,799 9 0	779 18 0	200,064 0	6,426 0 0	646 12 0	1,428 10 0
Total for 12 weeks	48,558	8,534 0 0	853 8 0	218,236 0	7,143 0 0	714 6 0	1,607 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,763	634 13 6	68 9 8	8,674 18	267 11 0	26 15 5	90 5 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	134	23 10 9	2 5 4	309 32	9 9 0	0 19 1	3 4 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	46,068	8,082 6 9	808 4 10	144,511 32	4,541 6 9	454 3 10	1,245 7 3

NULHATTEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th September 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,397	975 0 0	97 10 0	5,790 0	343 0 0	34 6 0	151 16 0
Or per mile of railway	51	36 0 0	3 12 0	205 0	12 0 0	2 0 0	5 12 0
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	12,357	10,709 0 0	1,070 18 0	59,704 0	2,721 0 0	372 2 0	1,445 0 0
Total for 12 weeks	14,754	11,684 0 0	1,168 8 0	65,494 0	4,064 0 0	426 8 0	1,596 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,793	1,020 4 1	103 0 6	7,275 10	606 6 6	60 6 10	163 7 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	47	37 7 1	3 14 11	266 6	23 2 4	2 4 3	6 10 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	14,227	10,246 2 11	1,024 16 4	63,820 20	4,710 1 6	471 0 3	1,406 16 7



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
RESOLUTION on the Rajshahye General Administration Report for 1872-73.	1355	METEOROLOGICAL Telegraphic Report for the period 29th September to 4th October 1873.	1367
Expenditure of Road Cost Money on Village Roads.	1360	Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 23rd to 30th September 1873.	1369
Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 4th September 1873.	1363		

RESOLUTION ON THE RAJSHAHYE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1872-73.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 11th September 1873.

READ—

The Annual General Report of the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division for the year 1872-73, with its enclosures.

1. Mr. Molony, the Commissioner, has written a very full and careful report, for which the Lieutenant-Governor's best acknowledgments are due. The accompanying report of Mr. Bignold, the Magistrate of Bograh, is especially intelligent and interesting.

2. The Commissioner and the district officers have all done their duty well by making long and thorough visits into the interior. His Honor however notices with regret that the sub-divisional officers, with the exception of Mr. Nolan of Serajgunge, made but very short tours indeed. Now that they have been supplied with subordinate establishments, it is to be hoped that they will be able to devote more time to travelling.

3. The weather and the crops during the past year were favorable throughout the division. The rice outturn was above the average. Indigo was

abundant; but it is sown on a bad system, and is said to be a failing trade in at least one district, as far as the connection of Europeans or capitalists with it goes. The mulberry crop, which is largely cultivated as food for the silkworm in Maldah, Moorshedabad, and Rajshahye, and less so in Rungpore and Bograh, was a good one. Jute, which is much grown in Rungpore, Dinagepore, Bograh, Rajshahye, and Pubnah, was a very good crop. It is said that the cultivation of mulberry, and even rice occasionally, is making way for jute. The Bengal ryot, remarks Mr. Molony, however backward he may be in other respects, is certainly not so in taking advantage of a demand for produce suitable to his lands, and may fairly be trusted to supply any demand that is likely to arise at remunerative prices; the ryots display, as the Lieutenant-Governor has elsewhere observed, an avidity, and not reluctance, in increasing the cultivation of a staple if they find it will pay. Oil-seeds and pulse are not cultivated to a large extent in the division. Sugarcane and tobacco, which is a crop of importance in Rungpore, and largely exported, gave a fair outturn. A superior class of sugarcane was introduced into Rungpore many years ago. It perished ultimately from blight, and its history exactly coincides with Baboo Joykishen Mookerjee's account of the superior sugarcane introduced into Hooghly, and recently published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to know whether the same results had been observed in other districts of Bengal. In September a cyclone swept over the division, which was badly felt at Pubna, and with extreme severity in the sub-division of Serajgunge.

4. In this large division there is probably, as the district officers show, a wide variety in the material condition and prosperity of the people. Moorshedabad partakes more of the character of western districts, and its account is not very favorable. Labor seems to be cheaper and food dearer than elsewhere. On the other hand, as regards the north-eastern districts, His Honor has no doubt that the favorable account of Bograh given by Mr. Bignold is correct. Mr. Bignold observes that the marked improvement among all classes is denoted by the better clothing which is used, by the substitution of metal vessels for earthenware, by the increase in the rate paid for labor, the independence of servants, and by the freedom from debt of the majority of the cultivators. In Rungpore also there can be no doubt that with fine produce and favorable tenures and a great demand for labor, the people are very well off, although they are suffering from a temporary discouragement owing to the fall in the price of jute. Again, in Dinagepore, with a comparatively sparse population and very productive soil, the people are stated to be well off, and will no doubt become much more so when the railway is completed. Mr. Robinson, the Magistrate of Dinagepore, expresses the opinion that the people are better off than in other parts of India, and adduces the testimony of a gentleman who had lately been travelling in Oudh, and who says nothing could be plainer than that the Bengal ryot with a permanent settlement is much better off than the peasantry of Oudh. This comparison, however, can hardly be said to involve a high standard, as the ryots of Oudh, besides forming a dense population, have had less rights recognized than any peasantry in India. When the Magistrate can compare favorably with Bombay, the Punjab, and Madras, we shall have more to pride ourselves upon.

5. There are several very noteworthy indications referred to in this report, that there is a rising among the ryots of a more independent spirit than previously existed, and of a better knowledge of their rights. A general impression is spreading in the country that the hitherto undefined relation between landlord and tenant must be replaced by something better. The Lieutenant-Governor fully recognizes that we are progressing, and that things must gradually be put on a more defined footing. His Honor however considers that it may be doubtful whether legal definitions and facility of recourse to courts, where rich men and lawyers prevail, will be altogether to the advantage of ryots in this country, and he does not desire to go too fast in substituting legal definitions for customary adjustments so long as the parties

get on fairly well with one another. His Honor would hope that Government officers may avail much by their influence in effecting adjustments among the parties themselves.

6. Mr. Bignold has furnished a very interesting account of immigration into his district. There are some settlers from Monghyr, probably from the north-west corner of that district adjoining Tirhoot, who have left their houses, according to their own account, because "all the best lands in Monghyr were taken up by indigo." There is a large influx of Dhangur and Boona coolies and other hard-working aboriginal races from the Chota Nagpore Division. Rowani bearers from Behar are to be found during all the cold weather. Some Boonas, but not many, have settled in the division of their own accord. They usually pour in gangs of about a hundred or so for work during the cold weather, coming in December and going about May. Men, women, and children, come all together.

7. The Commissioner's account of the trade and commerce of the division is a useful summary. The chief articles of export are jute, silk, indigo, tobacco, hides, sugar, and rice. Rice is exported most largely from Dinagepore; Rungpore, Bograh, and Pubna are the largest jute-producing tracts. From Serajgunge 1,508,900 maunds of jute were exported by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company's steamers, and it is understood that more than half the jute from this mart leaves in country boats. Ganja is supplied from Rajshahye to the whole of the Lower Provinces.

The proposed Northern Bengal line of railway from the Gauges to Darjeeling, which traverses a portion of Pubna, Rajshahye, Bograh, Dinagepore, and Rungpore, has already been marked out. It will, if carried out, tend more than anything else to develop the resources of these districts. From Rungpore it is this year reported that the yield of rice was considered too good by the ryots, as the prices were thereby kept down. This idea will presumably cease to exist when there are better means of exit for superfluous produce. In Bograh also the Magistrate notes that in Adamdighi, one of the richest rice tracts of the district, a field of rice long over-ripe and deteriorating was still uncut after the middle of February.

The staking out of the proposed line of railway was carried out, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, without any complaint of oppression against the engineering staff.

8. It is reported by the Commissioner that all alarm which may have existed in connection with the new Code of Criminal Procedure has now subsided. The land and rent questions occupy the first place in the public thought. These questions have since led to serious outbreaks in the district of Pubna, which need not be further alluded to in the place; but the whole subject is receiving the Lieutenant-Governor's separate and most anxious consideration.

The Collector of Bograh refers to a sheep census that was carried out under the orders of Government, which created such a panic among those that had sheep that more than half sold off their stock cheap for immediate consumption, and abandoned that branch of their occupation. Mr. Bignold must, however, have very much mistaken the orders of Government if he attempted anything like a sheep census. The Commissariat required from officers a general estimate of the number of sheep in their districts; but a census, or an attempt at an accurate census, was not contemplated, and judging from the shape of the estimates received by Government, was never taken.

9. It is said that the influence of the native press is extremely slight as far as the general public is concerned. There is some truth however, the Lieutenant-Governor apprehends, in the remark of Deputy Collector Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjea, that much of the general feeling of distrust towards the Government, which has often been the subject of comment, is due to the action of the native press. The Commissioner, Mr. Molony, writes upon this subject as follows: "For my own part I look upon the effect of the native press in the division as rather baneful than the reverse. It has no power for good, and encourages a feeling of restlessness and discontent among

the young men of the educated and semi-educated classes, who, not being capable of forming an opinion of their own, are about to be led away by the views of the editors of these newspapers, however whimsical they may be."

10. The chief administrative change has been, as elsewhere, the subordination of departments to the district officer. The success of the introduction of the system depends very much on the co-operation of all parties concerned, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that, with the exception of one instance referred by the Magistrate of Rajshahye, no hitch has occurred.

11. The district of Rungpore in this division was one of the districts specially selected for statistical inquiries. The report of the Special Deputy Collector, Baboo Gopal Chunder Dass, has not been submitted; but the Lieutenant-Governor gathered in his recent visit to the district that much progress had been made. Mr. Molony alludes to the suspicions with which the natives regard our intentions in these inquiries, but such suspicions, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, although they always exist at first, are as invariably found in practice soon to wear off, if we are moderate in our demands. His Honor is at a loss to understand the Commissioner's statement that "a census of cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats is now expected each year." Certainly nothing new in this way has been called for under the present Lieutenant-Governor, and he believes the Commissioner can only be referring to the general estimates which for several years past have been expected from all districts by the Board to complete a statement which is compiled in that office.

Board's Return No. XLIB.

But it is difficult to conceive how there could be anything vexatious to the people in the preparation of such avowedly approximate figures as these are.

The collection of vital statistics in selected areas is, it is hoped, favorably progressing in this division. The cordial co-operation of the village munduls in Bograh has secured returns from the rural areas which are probably more trustworthy than those collected by the municipal constables. In the rural areas of Bograh the adjusted rate of mortality is shown at 36 per 1,000.

An experimental farm has been started on the Chunchul Wards' estate, and the Lieutenant-Governor watches its progress under the Manager, Mr. Reily, with much interest.

12. The criminal administration of the division was no doubt satisfactory upon the whole, and the police as a body have done well. The Commissioner remarks that the transfer of rent-suits to the civil courts is still generally unpopular. The expenses are greater than they used to be; and strictness of procedure, and the entertainment of the best of the pleaders by the zemindars, render it requisite that the opposite party should also be represented by a pleader. "One great complaint," says Mr. Molony, "against the civil court in connection with rent-suits is the roundabout procedure necessary to secure the payment of money deposited in court; but this is not the fault of the court, but of the system which makes the convenience of the public subordinate to that of the officers of the account department." The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Commissioner would report more fully on this matter, which lies at the root, His Honor believes, of a great and growing defect in the administration. It is also, as remarked by Mr. Bignold, another blot on the system that the outlying Moonsiffs are not subjected to a sufficiently active control, and that the supervision exercised over them is far less rigid than is exercised over the officers of the Subordinate Executive Service. The readiness with which the people resort to the courts, even against Government, is, no doubt, a proof of their confidence as against Government; but it may be doubted whether it shows more than this.

13. The settlements in this division are numerous, but are chiefly those of resumed alluvial accretions and islands settled by Government under Act IX of 1847. The Government rights under this law must be duly maintained. The Government officials, however, who are bound to act strictly within the letter of the law, are, as the Commissioner remarks in another place, at a disadvantage in a suit with an unscrupulous adversary.

An important butwarra, which had been pending for 46 years, was finally completed during the year by the Collector of Rajshahye. The Magistrate of Pubna, however, within whose criminal jurisdiction the pergunnah lies, has found that the division is productive of land disputes owing to the subordinate tenures created by some sharers not falling within the share allotted to them. This case has the careful consideration of the Commissioner.

Mr. Bignold has furnished some interesting remarks regarding the transfer of occupancy rights by sale. The records of the registry office show that they are increasing yearly, and that occupancy rights generally fetch very good values. These records, however, are not wholly exhaustive, and the observation of the Collector is a true one, that if compulsory registration is to be retained as a provision of the law, and is not to be a dead letter, the cost of registration must be reduced. Leases and their counterparts are very rarely registered.

14. The assessment under the Road Cess Act has been going on smoothly and steadily in Rajshahye and Moorshedabad. Both the land and house valuation will afford a rate from October next. Mr. Molony remarks that the enforced submission by all zemindars and intermediate holders of their rent-roll is a chief reason of the unpopularity of the Act, and coupled with the enactment that returns shall be evidence against, but not in favor of, the person filing them, may have had some effect in inducing zemindars to attempt somewhat too precipitate a consolidation of rents and cesses which are not recognized by law.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor has quite recognized the importance insisted on by the Commissioner of establishing a system of feeder roads in connection with the Northern Bengal Railway. The subject has had his attention from the first. The ordinary lines, it appears, have been kept in their usual repair during the year. Village roads also exist over the division, which are very useful, but which might be improved by the local authorities giving small grants for temporary bridges or in aid of any special work. The Lieutenant-Governor notices that the estate of the Tagores in Rungpore is particularized as the one in which least attention is paid by the zemindars to the wants of the people in the way of roads. He is glad to see the attention that is being paid by the Commissioner to the heavy rates that are still levied at the toll bar and river crossings. Where the Road Cess Act is in force, we shall be able to do away with these obstructions to traffic.

16. The people of this division, as elsewhere, have gladly availed themselves of the assistance offered them by grants to establish primary schools. The new system has been introduced with much intelligence and energy by the Magistrates and officers of the department; it is reported to be popular, and promises to be capable of expansion to the full extent that means can be made available.

17. The Commissioner's remarks on the dispensaries of this division are in too much detail for a general report. His observations on the delay in complying with indents and in supplying medicines to new dispensaries will be communicated to the Medical Department.

18. The local committees are reported to work well in Rajshahye. It is noticeable, as contrary to the reports of other divisions, that the town committees are here stated to be the most successful. Mr. Molony has also found the road committees most useful when individual members whose avocations required them to be much out on the roads would undertake the supervision of work in their neighbourhood. The local committee of the small town of Sheropore in Bograh, which is entirely a non-official one, deserves special commendation for its energy and good work.

19. In all the districts of the division except Bograh the management of the zemindari post has, says Mr. Molony, to its great improvement, been made over to the Postal Department. All the Magistrates urge the necessity of the extension of the country letter-box and rural messenger arrangement.

20. The administration of the Court of Wards, which entails the cessation of all illegal cesses, is said to be popular with the tenants.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that, upon the whole, he is not able to notice favorably the conduct of the zemindars of the division. The conduct of the estate of Roy Luchmiput Singh, Bahadoor, is unfavorably commented on by the Commissioner and the district officers. [NOTE.—Since this was written His Honor hears with much pleasure that this gentleman has strictly forbidden his agents to levy illegal cesses of any kind: an act very creditable to him, and which induces the Lieutenant-Governor to hope that he will retrieve the character as a landlord which was to be expected from his high position and great means.] Baboo Hurreenath Chowdri of Doobalbattee has distinguished himself by a very liberal school endowment at Rampore Beaulah, which has been separately acknowledged by the Lieutenant-Governor. Baboos Khetter Mohun Singh, Poresh Nath Roy, and Rani Shyam Mohini, are well spoken of by the Magistrates of their districts. The Maharani Surnomoyee is pre-eminent, as usual, for her public spirit and for the efficient administration of her property.

22. *

His Honor's hearty thanks are accorded to Mr. Molony for his successful and energetic administration. His thorough knowledge of the people and of his charge has been frequently and deservedly acknowledged by the Lieutenant-Governor.

EXPENDITURE OF ROAD CESS MONEY ON VILLAGE ROADS.

Circular No. 32, dated Calcutta, the 27th September 1873.

From -C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department.

To—All Commissioners, Chairmen of District Committees in Road-Cess and in Non-Road-Cess Districts.

In the Government proclamation notifying the rates of the road cess

* *Extract from the Proclamation.*

Sub-divisions of the district will be arranged and a fair proportion of the proceeds of the tax will be apportioned for the petty roads of that sub-division. That money will be distributed and spent by local men trusted by the inhabitants, who will be selected or elected for the purpose. Every tax-payer is encouraged and invited to claim that the tax shall be fairly applied to the village roads and local paths or water channels in which he is interested. The Government will use every effort to see that such local claims are fairly met, and that every tax-payer derives a fair benefit from the tax which he pays.

for 1873-74 in the several road-cess districts, it was distinctly* stated that a part of the road-cess income would be spent on improving village roads and waterways, and villagers were expressly encouraged to apply for such expenditure about their homes. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to say that most of the district committees have, in accordance with the intentions of the Act, and with

the pledges of the Government, set aside in their budgets for the coming year liberal grants for village roads. In some of the non-cess districts sufficient provision for village requirements has not been made; but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts the omission may be remedied in future years, and that savings on other grants of the current year (1st October 1873—1st October 1874) may be utilised to make grants for village roads.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that in some districts the proper expenditure of these village-road grants may be a difficulty, though he doubts not in the end it will be successfully solved. In most of the road-cess districts branch committees are being formed at the several sub-divisions, to whom the duty* of supervising the expenditure of these grants should be committed. But even a sub-division is a very large area, and the question remains how can the branch committee do justice to the wants of outlying thannahs and villages. Where there are resident indigo or tea planters, or where there are resident zemindars or village headmen who will attend to affairs of this kind, or where an individual member of a branch committee will propose and undertake to carry out the construction or repair of the village roads and waterways of a particular tract, the branch committee could hardly do better than entrust such sums as they can grant for these tracts to the planter, zemindar,

or headman, or to their fellow committee-man, requiring from the trustee in each case nothing more than a statement of the proposed works, the cost of doing them, and a certificate that they were done. Every such agent of the branch committee may probably improve the roads or waterways near his own house to begin with. But then on the other hand he will certainly (if he is honest) work more cheaply than the committee could do; and in many cases he may agree to supplement the committee's money with funds or labour, or tools or supervision at his own cost. The committee's object should be to get as many centres as possible from which small improvements in village communications should be prosecuted by persons who are personally interested in such improvements.

3. But there must be many considerable tracts where the zemindars are absentees, where there are no planters and no conspicuous headmen, which send no representative to the branch committee, and in which the people have not been accustomed to make known their wants to Government officers or to any public bodies. Yet in such tracts there must be scores and hundreds of villages which would derive great and immediate benefit from the expenditure of petty sums of from Rs. 20 to 100 on some village path, or on clearing the silt out of some local channel, or on a foot-bridge over some khal, or on embanking the path to the nearest haut, or on sloping the cart-road down to a ford, or on a wooden landing stage in the khal opposite some haut, or on other petty improvements to village inter-communications. There are some tracts where new cart-roads may be wanted, or old village cart-roads may require improvement. But there are, especially in Central and Eastern Bengal, many large tracts where carts are hardly known, and where village waterways and village footpaths are the only means of inter-communication.

It may perhaps seldom happen that an expenditure of Rs. 20 to 50 could do much towards improving a boat channel; but it will very often be that an embanked path from a village down to the nearest khal would be of the greatest benefit to the villagers, and could be made by the village "matabar" for Rs. 25 or Rs. 40.

4. If a branch committee gets (say) Rs. 2,000 to spend on village roads during the year, it might invite applications from village matabars or munduls for money towards repairing village roads, village pathways, and village waterways. It might perhaps be laid down that ordinarily not more than Rs. 50 would be given toward any work which benefited only one village, and not more than Rs. 100 would be given to any work which benefited less than five or six villages. It might be provided that the full grant would not be given unless the person or persons applying contributed something themselves either in the shape of money, or of food to the workmen, or of labour. The branch committee might consider all such applications at some date before the beginning of the working season; and they would allot their money to the applicants who made out the best case, or who agreed to contribute most themselves, or who were most to be trusted. The money might be given to the applicants on their personal receipt and undertaking that they would execute the work during the coming season; or it might be given half as an advance and half at the completion of the work. The branch committee would have to decide how they would act in each case; and they might arrange for the chairman or vice-chairman visiting and reporting upon a certain percentage of the village works which had received grants before the end of the year.

This much, however, would be certain,—the grants, whatever they might be, would have to be spent by the people themselves, and no elaborate accounts would be asked for. It would be impossible to attempt the execution of petty work of this kind all over the country if a technical system of account were necessary. The District Engineer or his subordinates might give their advice when asked; or they could furnish timber or bricks or wire for swinging foot-bridges; or they might help in other ways. But as a rule, the most that the branch committee could do would be to have some general idea of the object of each work to which they gave a village grant, to exact from the applicants a certificate

of its completion, and to arrange every year for inspecting a percentage of such works after completion ; such inspections being carried out, not by a low paid official who might do harm, but by the chairman or vice-chairman, or by some responsible member of the committee.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor would now ask district and sub-divisional officers to give their best consideration to the subject of spending the allotments for village roads to the very best advantage, so that the money may go as far as possible, and so that the villagers may realise that their village inter-communications are to benefit by the road cess. The same plan of spending the grants can hardly be applicable to all districts ; what may answer very well in sub-divisions like Ranaghat or Moonsheegunge, might not be so suitable among the Sonthals of Govindpore or of Pachumba. But the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that if district and sub-divisional officers will work out their own plans for making the expenditure on village roads a tangible reality, they will in the end succeed, as they have undoubtedly succeeded in carrying out the Lieutenant-Governor's village school policy. No doubt there will be some failures to begin with, some money will be misspent, and perhaps there may be some cases of peculation ; but, after all, such cases do occasionally occur in Government departments, and the district and branch committees cannot hope to be wholly exempt from such risks. We must only do what we can to reduce these to a minimum. The Lieutenant-Governor commends the matter to the careful consideration of Commissioners and Collectors, and he hopes that the general reports for 1873-74 may show that some beginning has been made in the direction indicated.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 4th October 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	Oct. 7th*	Nil	Slight showers have fallen in some parts of the district.	Crops injured by drought in places.	Fresh outbreak of fever reported in Kotulpore.
	2 Bancoorah	" 4th	0.80	Generally dry. One heavy shower at headquarters on the 3rd October.	Rain is much required throughout the district, and if it keeps off much longer the loss will be serious. In low lands, however, the rice crop is still doing well.	
	3 Beerbhoom	" "	" "	" "	" "	Return not received.
	4 Midnapore	Oct. 4th	0.11	Rainfall partial and insufficient.	More rain wanted for the crops.	
	5 Hooghly	" "	" "	" "	" "	Return not received.
	Howrah	" "	" "	" "	" "	Return not received.
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	Oct. 7th†	1.32	Very hot in the daytime; the nights getting cooler.	Rain much wanted for the late rice crop, which is becoming parched up.	Ordinary fever still continues in places, but the general health of the people is good.
	7 Nuddia	" "	" "	" "	" "	Return not received.
	8 Jessore	" "	" "	" "	" "	Return not received.
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad	Oct. 4th	0.46	Hot and sultry, a slight shower only during the week.	The prospects of the late rice are getting worse daily owing to absence of rain; sugarcane is progressing favorably.	
	10 Dinagepore	" 4th	0.17	A little rain fell in the station on Monday, and there were apparently heavier falls in the district. Since then the weather has been fine, and the rains appear to have closed.	Very bad for want of sufficient rain. It is doubtful if the rice crop will be more than a four-anna one.	
	11 Maldah	" 4th	1.86	Seasonable. A heavy shower of rain on the night of the 28th September.	The rain has done good, but the prospects of the crops are bad. The crops near the Ganges will be $\frac{2}{3}$ the average, those along the Mohanunda and high grounds not more than $\frac{1}{4}$, and if there is not more rain the outturn will be much less than this.	
	12 Rajshahye	" 4th	0.97	There has been some rain throughout the district during the first part of the week.	There is little if any hope for the transplanted rice. The early rice crop has been a fair one; broadcast late rice promises to be a moderate crop. Tobacco and pulses are still being sown, and lands for the winter crops are now being ploughed.	A few cases of small-pox have been reported from Nattore.

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No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	13 Rungpore	Oct. 4th	0.55	Hot for the time of the year. Rain at sub-division, 1.76.	The rice is looking worse and worse, and the hopes of anything like a crop are very small.	
	14 Bograh	" 4th	0.67	Still very hot	The prospects of the late crops are anything but good owing to the continued want of rain.	
	15 Pubna	" 4th	0.01	Weather somewhat hot, with little shower of rain.	Prospect of the winter rice is fair; more rain is wanted.	
COCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling	" 4th	0.42	Seasonable; days fine, but hot.	The crops in the hills and Terai are progressing favorably.	
	17 Julpigoree	" 4th	0.63	Damp and dry at irregular intervals.	The winter rice will greatly suffer on account of deficient supply of rain; on high lands the rice plants have already become reddish.	
	Cooch Behar	...	...	...	...	Return not received.
Eastern Districts.						
Dacca Division.	18 Dacca	Oct. 7th*	0.24	Weather—north wind begun; very dry everywhere.	Unless rain comes all the high land crops will be destroyed; the country is now quite dry.	
	19 Furreedpore	" 4th	Nil	Bright, sunny and dry	The late rice crop in all the low lands promises to be satisfactory; rivers continue to fall.	
	20 Backergunge	" 4th	1.48	Warm	Good.	
	21 Mymensing	" 4th	0.47	Dry and clear, with intensely hot sun; rain on three days of the week, but insufficient in quantity.	Very unfavorable. If the weather continues for the next fortnight, the rice crop will be almost a total failure.	
	22 Sylhet	Sept. 27th	6.60	Very cool for the time of the year; signs of an early cold season.	The late rice crop on high lands is not promising.	
	23 Cuchar	" 27th	4.58	Cloudy, with rain	Rain (lately much needed) is now falling to the advantage of the crops; there is some fear that the rice crop may be somewhat short.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Chittagong	" 27th	1.61	Fine on the whole; occasional showers generally in the morning; Thursday night wet.	Fair. Early crop all reaped. Nothing particular to remark. No report from Cox's Bazar.	
	25 Noakhally	" 27th	0.72	The weather has been very hot and close during the week.	Transplanting of the winter rice not yet completed.	
	26 Tipperah	Oct. 4th	0.29	Weather excessively bright and hot.	Heavy rain is most urgently required. The rice fields are in many places quite dry. Unless heavy rain falls it is feared the loss will be very considerable. Jute crop has been good.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	Sept. 27th	3.17	Cool both night and day, foggy sometimes in the morning. Slight falls of rain on the 21st, 24th, 25th, and 26th September.	The hillmen are busily engaged in gathering their paddy crops. Cotton is in flower, and a few pods are seen here and there. The prospects of the crops are generally good.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 27th	1.15	Rain fell on the 21st, 25th, and 27th September. Latter part of the week cloudy and very warm.	More rain wanted for the crops.	

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BEHAR.		1873.				
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	Oct. 7th	Nil	A little rain to the south of the district, but it was not general.	Reports from all sides unsatisfactory. Rice dying off for want of rain and no moisture to prepare land for rubber crops. Things in a critical state.	Cholera disappeared and health good.
	29 Gya	Oct. 4th	Nil	In the early part of the week the weather was somewhat cloudy and rain was expected, but subsequently it cleared up and was followed by clear sunshine. Days moderately hot, but the mornings and evenings cool.	The paddy crop is suffering for want of rain, the fields are being ploughed up for the winter crops.	
	30 Shahabad	" 4th	Nil	Clear and hot during the day; west wind; slight rain towards Dumraon and Samseram.	No change since last report; i.e., the continued drought is doing serious damage to the broadcast and transplanted rice. Unless rain falls very soon the crop will fail except where it can be kept alive by irrigation.	
	31 Tirhoot	" 4th	Nil	Hot	The westerly wind which blows at present will take away what little moisture there is out of the soil. People are very much dejected with regard to the state of rice crop, there being no rain when it is most wanted. The early crop is being harvested. Price of articles of food is every day rising.	
	32 Saran	" 4th	Nil	Hot days and cool nights; west wind prevailing.	Manufacture of indigo has been almost completed; fields are being prepared for poppy sowings. The rice crop urgently requires more rain, and without it must be a bad one indeed.	Public health good.
	33 Chuniparan	" 4th	0.11	Hot days and cool nights. West winds prevailing.	The early crop has nearly been all reaped; the outturn is not expected to be favorable. The winter rice crop is drying up for want of water. Rain is much wanted for the crops.	Cholera abated.
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	34 Monghyr	" 4th	0.66	Set fair		
	35 Bhaugulpore	" 4th*	Nil	Good rain at Colgong and Pointee; a few showers in Soopool. Weather fine; mornings quite cold.	All hope of saving rice on the highlands is gone; without heavy rain the rice even in low lands will be very poor.	General health remarkably good. Prices steady.
	36 Purneah	" 4th	1.20	Clear and bright	The early rice crop has been cut; about an eight-anna crop gathered. Even now if rain falls the winter crops would partly be saved.	
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	" 4th	1.1	Cloudy during the early part of the week; latter part clear and dry, with no indication of rain. On Saturday decided feel of cold weather.	Paddy about the head-quarters greatly benefited by the rain; in other parts of the district rain is still wanted.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack	" 7th*	1.04	Rain fell on one day only. Scarcely any rain in the interior.	Late rice crop suffering from want of rain, especially on high lands.	Public health fair.
	39 Pooree	Sept. 27th	0.72	Hot	Weeding and transplanting the winter rice are still going on. The young winter rice plants of certain villages in the west of the district are being watered in consequence of the want of rain. Early crops are being reaped. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue favorable. Khoordha—Crops very flourishing, except in Puncelgar and Banpar, where it is a little backward.	
	40 Balasore	Oct. 4th	Little rain.	Very close and hot	The little rain that has fallen in some parts has done good, but much more is required.	

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CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>	1873.				
41	Hazaroebaugh	Oct. 4th	2.7	Rainy at the commencement, but fine during the latter part.	Excellent. A little more rain a little later will give a crop above the average.	Small-pox reported from various parts.
42	Lohardugga	" 4th	1.71	Seasonable and favorable	The early crops are being reaped and the late rice crop promises well, though more rain is hoped for.	
43	Singbhoom	Sept. 27th	Nil	Dry and very hot	More rain very much wanted; crops drooping for lack of it. From two or three quarters the reports during the past week have been unfavorable. The gora dhan only an eight-anna crop.	A great deal of fever prevalent.
44	Maunbhoom	Oct. 4th	0.06	Dry and hot	Rain still urgently wanted. The crops on the highlands especially are suffering greatly from the drought.	Health good.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	Sept. 27th	0.46	Whole week was fair and bright, except on Friday, which was cloudy and rainy. Days hot and mornings moderately cool.	Prospects of winter crops gloomy everywhere on account of scanty rain; other crops good. Rain is still wanted.	
46	Kamroop	Oct. 6th*	Nil	Weather clear and hot; cool mornings and evenings.	Rice crop does not appear promising for want of rain; tea, cotton, sugarcane, and pulse crops progressing.	Public health good.
47	Durrung	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
48	Nowgong	Sept. 27th	0.97	Very little rain during the week, but nights cool and damp, with one or two fogs of a morning.	Winter crops doing fairly well; tea operations most satisfactory.	No fresh cases of cattle murrain and small-pox. A great deal of influenza and low fever flying about.
49	Saebaugor	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
50	Luckimpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
51	Naga Hills	Sept. 20th	1.04	It has been rather cold on the hills; in fact, a very perceptible change in the weather has been felt during the week.	The Nagas and Cacharies are still busy cutting their joom rice. The Kookies have not commenced to cut their joom rice yet; the cotton crop is promising.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	" 27th	0.12	The weather is getting clearer, and shows unmistakable signs of the approach of the cold season.	Paddy, millet, cotton, and potatoes are all in a healthy condition.	
53	Garro Hills	Return not received.

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Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 7th October 1873.

C. BERNARD
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.